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CITY OF ERZINGAN IS CONQUERED BY CAUCASIAN ARMY

Important Center, 86 Miles West of Erzeroum, In Russians' Possession

MORE PRISONERS

Sakharoff Captures 4,000 On Sloniovka; Fight Proceeding Near Brody

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 26.—It is officially announced that the Russians have captured Erzingan, 86 miles west of Erzeroum.

Petrograd, July 26.—General Sakharoff has captured 4,000 prisoners on the Sloniovka, a right affluent of the Styr. Fighting is proceeding in Galicia, ten miles north of Brody.

An official communique yesterday reported: The Russians are close on the heels of the Turks, who are fleeing in disorder towards Erzingan, abandoning their guns, rifles and stores.

Russians in Touch With Linsingen's First Line

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 25.—Eastern theater: Feeble Russian detachments were repulsed, south-east of Riga. Russian patrols on the Duna were likewise repulsed.

Before the army group of von Linsingen, the enemy's attacks on the Stonovka front, south of Beresteczko, reached the first German line over a small breadth. West of Burkanov, a Russian aeroplane was shot down in an air-fight.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, July 25.—Russian theater: South of the Dniester, west of Obertyn, a Russian attack broke down in our fire. Russian reconnoitering troops have been repulsed south-west of Lobaczevka.

Italian theater: All Italian attacks have been repulsed.

LL. GEORGE'S PREDICTION INSPIRES THE ITALIANS

He Has Precise Knowledge Of Military Power and Condition of Both Sides

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, July 26.—Mr. Lloyd George's prediction of victory in a few months is much commented on. It is pointed out that he has precise knowledge of the military power of the Allies and the condition of the Central Powers.

POLAND RELIEF PLANS

Germans Deny Refusal of Guarantees Asked For

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, July 26.—The Philadelphia Public Ledger reports that Germany declined to give the assurance of the non-requisition for the German army of foodstuffs eventually to be sent for civilians in Russian Poland. In fact, however, the German Government gave all guarantees that such imports would exclusively be reserved for civilians, but the relief action failed on account of Britain's attitude, which is also proved by the book of Felix J. Glymarski, "Protest and Appeal in the American Relief Action for Poland," in which the author severely arraigns Britain's action.

GERMANY'S HARVEST

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: New York, July 25.—A telegram from The Hague states that the neutral diplomatic representatives resident in Berlin have made a tour to certain parts of Germany, accompanied by German officials, to view the harvests. One German paper says that it can be assumed that these gentlemen gained the conviction that the plan of Germany's enemies to starve out the Germans will fail again this year. Some of the representatives were even surprised at the remarkably favorable outlook.

German Paper Asserts End Of The Great War Is Near

'Eleventh Hour' Says 'Vorwaerts'—'Militarist and Imperialist Methods Fail; Disarmament to Solve Conflict'

London, June 22.—A remarkable prediction of early peace is contained in an article in Vorwaerts, the official organ of the German Socialist party. The greatest importance is attached to the article in view of the fact that it passed the German censor despite the fact that it contains a prophecy couched in a scathing denunciation of the spirit of militarism and imperialism which Vorwaerts charges led to the war. The articles reads in part as follow:

"The Nationalists and Socialists are indeed right when they assert that the deeply rooted system of capitalism and imperialistic nationalism has embittered the industrial relations between the nations and the national groups to the utmost degree and finally led to the catastrophe of this world war.

"Experiences of the past can afford us little hope of a peaceful development in the future, but what if this world catastrophe—to quote a striking phrase used by the Imperial Chancellor—should once more supply 'proof, unanswerable, serious proof,' that imperialism, with its last word, war—world war—and with its militarist and imperialist methods, has failed and should compel us not to further the development of these methods, but to find a new solution?

Resort to Arbitration

"What if the cannon stroke as ultima ratio were in this case set aside and the sword no longer drawn to cut the Gordian knot? What if statesmanship were relied upon to settle the problem for the neighboring nations of Europe?

"What if the pens of the diplomatists were used, not to destroy, but to place the sword which so vainly sought to achieve their end back to its sheath?

"The idea of disarmament and of an international court of arbitration is necessarily a Utopia, an ideal plaything for the philosophers so long as imperialism and militarism are the used tools of the nationalistic and capitalistic interests and are calculated to obtain a clear cut decision.

"But the moment these realistic methods fail and the might of the bayonet no longer turns the scales, the ideas of arbitration will be seen to have real value. Military methods will be relegated to their side in their proper realm. The result of a long and indecisive conflict is to give real and striking importance to the idea of disarmament and arbitration, and it appears to be the last and only method of solving the conflict of interests.

"It is true that to many military States such an end of the greatest historical struggle between the strongest military Powers in history goes against the grain. Russia, with her inexhaustible supply of men and her means of industrial development, would regard the limitation of her armaments with eyes as unfavorable as England would look upon a diminution of her fleet, which would make an end of her absolute mastery of the sea.

"But the force of the industrial necessity and a new grouping of the Powers should bring concessions in this direction just as it is likely to place a damper upon the fantastic plans of other nations to rule the world.

"We need not trouble too much about the feasibility of such international arrangements. Trustworthy means of control would easily be created, for if the condition of military preparation in every State were an open secret the apparatus devised for international control would work all the more easily and securely, because all States, even the small neutral countries, would have the liveliest interest in the matter.

"Any disloyal attempt to break the peace would be revolted against and the offender at once be brought before the international tribunal set up for dealing with such cases. Though the proverb 'Where there's a will there's a way' may be thought a trifle banal, it has the greatest possible value for international agreements.

"If a fundamental understanding could be arrived at detailed arrangements need not offer the slightest difficulty. The Socialists, who are regarded with such distrust by the capitalists with their tendency to divide the nations into hostile camps, would find a rich field for work in this matter. All the strength of the Social Democrats would rally to the maintenance of these international agreements.

"We earnestly trust that our politicians and parliamentaries will devote their attention to these ideas which have for a long time been discussed in neutral and enemy countries by those who have a right understanding of this world war. A way would then be found out of this world catastrophe more quickly than by fixing a fatalistic glance at the events.

"It is certain that many will urge the old objection against us that 'the year is full of sweet wine.' But we answer with Peter: 'Behold, these are not as drunk as ye suppose,' for unless we are very much deceived, this is the eleventh hour of this world catastrophe."

Grey Urges World Unity

New York, June 23.—Herman Bernstein, editor of the American Hebrew, gave out yesterday a letter he received from Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to an inquiry regarding his views as to the prospects of peace. Sir Edward answers the question as follows:

"I believe the best work neutrals can do for the moment is to work up opinion for such an agreement between nations as will prevent a war like this from happening again.

"If nations had been united in such an agreement and prompt and resolute to insist in July, 1914, that the dispute must be referred to conference or to The Hague and that the Belgian treaty must be observed, there would have been no war."

Fierce Riot Follows Sermon by Mercier

German Troops Charge Crowd At National Fete in Brussels; Many Arrests

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 26.—L'Echo Belge states that an impressive sermon was preached by Cardinal Mercier in Brussels on the occasion of the national fete. Thousands of listeners frantically applauded. "La Brabanconne" was sung.

Cardinal Mercier was followed to the station by a large crowd singing "La Brabanconne." German troops charged with the bayonet and a terrible scrimmage ensued.

The Germans struck women and children with their rifles. Near the Bourse, the crowd in the public square shouted: "Long live the King of the Belgians!" "Down with Germany!" "Down with the Kaiser!" Many arrests were made.

The Weather

The Pacific typhoon will probably advance north-west. Thunder at places. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 90.2 and the minimum 66.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 92.5 and 77.6.

Dutch Send Strong Protest to Britain

Government Is Moved To Take Action by the Seizure Of Fishing Vessels

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, July 26.—At a meeting of the Dutch fishing industry, to discuss the British seizures of Dutch fishing vessels, it was announced that Holland has sent a strong protest to Great Britain.

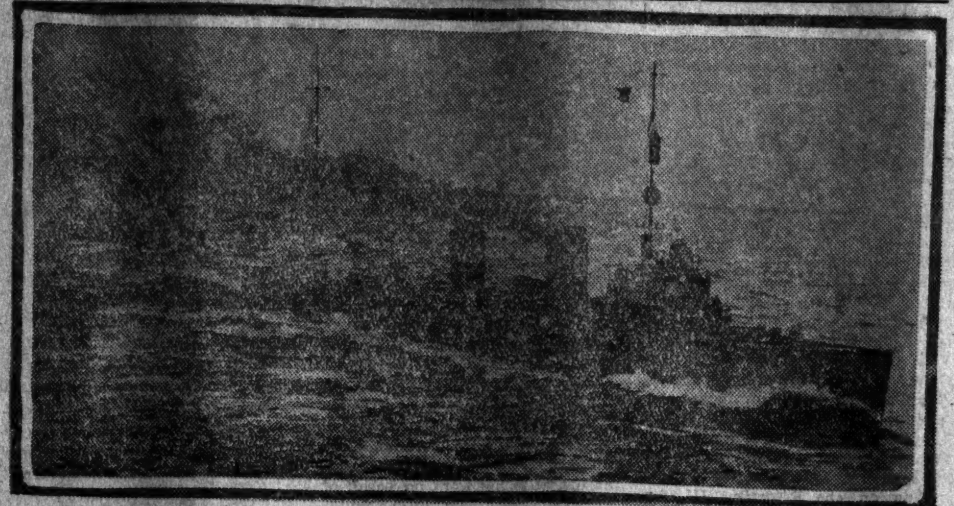
Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Recreation Ground this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1.—March "Le Lion de St. Marc" Fabiani
2.—Overture "La Reine d'un Jour" ..... Adam
3.—Waltz "The Choristers" ... Phelps
4.—Selection "The Bohemian Girl" ..... Balfe
5.—Bolero "To Son la Rosa" Mariani
6.—Selection "Princess Ida" Sullivan

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

German Torpedo-Boat Flotilla Reaches Mouth of Thames



GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA ©INTL FILM SERVICE

According to yesterday's Ostasiatische Lloyd cable, German torpedo-boats on the night of July 24 raced from Flanders to the mouth of the Thames. Returning on the 25th they had an encounter with British light cruisers but escaped.

Peking Stops Chinese Arsenal Workers From Taking Jobs in Europe

A report is circulated that a Cantonese contractor, having made agreement with a certain belligerent country to provide 3,000 Chinese laborers to work in the arsenals and docks of the country in question, has arrived in Shanghai to hire the men who have hitherto worked in the Kiangnan Arsenal and Kiangnan Docks. These laborers are offered good wages. The Peking government, however, in a secret order to the Shanghai Chinese authority has prohibited the Chinese from going abroad.

ITALIANS HOLD CIMONE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, July 26.—The official communique issued today reported: We repelled two violent counter-attacks at Mount Cimone.

British War Inquiry Commissions Chosen

Favorably Received; Premier Excludes Any Who Have Displayed Bias

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 27.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith announced that the personnel of the Mesopotamia Commission will be: Lord George Hamilton (chairman), Lord Donoughmore, Lord Hugh Cecil, Sir Archibald Williamson, Liberal member for Elgin and Nairn and Mr. John Hodge, Labor member for S. E. Lancashire.

The Dardanelles Commission will be: Earl Cromer (chairman), the Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia, Sir Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand, Sir Frederick Cawley, Bart., Liberal member for S. E. Lancashire, Mr. J. A. Clyde, Unionist member for Edinburgh and Mr. S. Gwynn, Nationalist member for Galway City.

Mr. Asquith emphasised the difficulties in the selection of the commissioners. He thought it desirable to give the commissions a Parliamentary complexion, while excluding members who had shown bias and partiality. He was prepared to accept suggestions amplifying or strengthening the commissions.

The names of the commissioners were favorably received.

Missions Suffering From Hupeh Bandits

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) reports the following despatch: Hankow, July 26.—The native brigands of Mienyang are becoming very troublesome and foreign missions are suffering. The representatives of foreign missions interviewed General Wang, the Military Governor of Hupeh, on July 24, requiring him to give full protection to foreign missions.

At Wuhsueh, Hupeh, there are serious troubles from native bandits, calling themselves the people's party. General Wang, by order of the President, issued a proclamation saying that, with the view of suppressing all the brigands in Hupeh, any armed men, even though calling themselves the people's party, shall be dealt with as native brigands.

GERMANS FEAR BREMEN HAS BEEN LOST AT SEA

New York Cable Assumes Disaster to Second of Submarine Merchantmen

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 25.—The New York correspondent of The Times cables that the Germans there fear that the submarine Bremen has been lost.

DEMAND TAX REFORMS

The National Chambers of Commerce will hold a conference in Peking on August 13. They will ask the Central Government to abolish many miscellaneous taxes imposed by the late Yuan Shih-k'ai. Every province is asked to appoint 5 delegates, who are to arrive at Peking before August 10.

CASEMENT'S EXECUTION IS FIXED FOR AUGUST 3

Petition for Remission Signed By Six Bishops And 26 Members of Parliament

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 25.—The Daily Mail states that the execution of Casement has been fixed for August 3.

The Inspector-General of the Redmondite Volunteers has forwarded a petition to Mr. Asquith for remission of the death sentence, signed by six bishops, twenty-six members of the House of Commons and fifty-one other persons of note.

£20,000 For Relief Of Shackleton Crew

Leader Is Off With Another Rescue Party; Makes Favorable Start

Reuter's Service

London, July 25.—In the vote for the Civil Service, the supplementary estimate includes £20,000 for the Shackleton relief expeditions.

Buenos Aires, July 26.—A Chilean steamer has returned to Tierra del Fuego, in a damaged condition, having towed the schooner Emma, with Sir Ernest Shackleton on board, 240 miles south of Cape Horn. The Emma proceeded in the direction of Elephant Island, in favorable weather.

Britain Making Large Purchase Java Sugar

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 25.—It is reported in the City that a further arrangement has been made with Holland for another large purchase of Java sugar, which is to be financed by an issue of Treasury Bills.

SPECIAL TRAIN FOR DR. SUN

It is understood that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has been invited by President Li Yuan-hung to Peking and the former has replied that he will soon leave for the North. President Li has instructed the Ministry of Communications to prepare a special train for Dr. Sun and the Ministry of Interior has been ordered to renovate the Waichiaopu new reception building in expectation of Dr. Sun's arrival.

Nationalists Demand Immediate Disclosure Of Government Plans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 26.—At a meeting of the Nationalist members of the House of Commons, today, at which Mr. John Redmond presided, it was decided to ask the Premier for a day for the discussion of the motion of Mr. John Dillon demanding an immediate disclosure of the Government's plans regarding Ireland.

LLONGWEN SURVIVORS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Naples, July 25.—Seventeen of the crew of the torpedoed steamer Llongwen have been landed. Fourteen were drowned through the capsizing of a boat.

Why British Abroad Are Excused Service

Acts Are Not Enforced Because They Are Not Applicable To Ireland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Malta, July 25.—It is understood that the non-enforcement of the Military Service Acts against British subjects residing in the colonies and protectorates is due to the fact that they are not applicable to Ireland.

SEEKING SEA FIGHT

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, July 25.—The Admiralty reports: During the night to July 24, German torpedo-boats advanced from the coast of Flanders to the mouth of the Thames, without finding hostile sea forces there. Returning, they encountered in the morning of the 25th several small British cruisers of the Aurora type (launched 1913, 3,600 tons), accompanied by destroyers.

A short artillery engagement ensued, in which the enemy were hit. The German torpedo-boats returned to their base.

In the afternoon of July 24, a German submarine brought a British biplane down by gun-fire. The enemy aviators, two officers, were made prisoners by a German aeroplane and, together with the enemy aeroplane, were brought to Zeebrugge on board a torpedo-boat.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava ... July 28
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan July 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. July 29

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan July 29
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia Aug. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Aug. 13

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Polynesien Aug. 4
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Aug. 7
Per M.M s.s. Athos ..... Aug 16

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about tomorrow. R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia.

The French mail of June 25 is due at Hongkong on July 29 and here on August 2. Left Haiphong on July 25, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

The P. and O. s.s. Nore with the London mail of June 29, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Saturday, the 29th instant.

POZIERES ENTIRELY LOST TO GERMANS; BRITISH ADVANCING

Record Progress to West Of Village; Two Strong Trenches Captured

FEROCIOUS COMBAT

Rifles Discarded for Knives, Bayonets, Bombs and Nail-Studded Bludgeons

26,233 PRISONERS

Taken to Date in Allies' Big Offensive; Gain 80 Square Kilometers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 26.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday: The whole of Pozieres is in our hands.

West of that village, a further advance was made and two strong trenches captured. Territorials carried out this advance, in which a number of the enemy were made prisoners, including five officers.

There was no change elsewhere.

Accounts of the fighting at Pozieres show that it was of the most ferocious description. The Germans, drugged, attacked very fiercely and resisted most heroically.

Use Nail-Studded Bludgeons

Rifles were not used, but knives, bayonets and bombs, the Germans also employing bludgeons studded with nails. The Australians bayoneted an entire detachment which had taken shelter in a ruined house.

London, regiments, including the London Fusiliers, recruited from the Stock Exchange, Lloyd's, the Baltic and Mincing Lane, were severely tested and co-operated very splendidly, advancing on Pozieres from the south.

Reuter's representative at British headquarters reports that a Bavarian lieutenant who has been captured, speaking of the awful British fire, said that, while bringing up re-inforcements, they lost a third of their strength between Bapaume and the firing-line.

Allies Capture 26,233

Paris, July 26.—Pozieres is on the summit of a small plateau, which is a point of vantage for artillery. Hence, the desperate resistance made by the Germans.

Up to the present, in this offensive, the British and French have taken 26,233 prisoners and enormous booty, including 140 guns and more than eighty square kilometers of ground.

The official communique this afternoon reported: The night was quiet in the neighborhood of the Somme. We captured 117 prisoners south of Estrees on the 24th and brought in three guns and much material found on the ground captured on the 20th, north of Soyecourt, making six guns captured that day.

There was great artillery activity at Fleury. A French air-squadron bombed the military establishments at Thionville and Rombach, an important munition-store at Dun, the railway-stations at Vilosnes and Brieulles and the bivouacs at Dannevoux.

French Gain Territory Southward of Estrees

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, July 25.—Western theater.—After the failure of the British attack on July 22, the Anglo-French forces made a decisive thrust against the line Pozieres-Qurepas. At most places, the attack broke down in the German fire.

Again, the Brandenburg grenadier regiment No. 24 and the gallant Saxon regiment No. 104 distinguished themselves. South of the Somme, strong French forces stormed in the district of Estrees-Soyecourt. The enemy temporarily gained ground south of Estrees, but at other places the attack

broke down, with the heaviest bloody losses for the enemy.

In the Meuse sector, there were temporary violent artillery duels west of the Meuse. Insignificant hand-grenade engagements occurred. East of the Meuse, the enemy's attempts to re-conquer the slope of Froide Terre were frustrated in the German curtain-fire.

North of Balschweiler, a German patrol brought in 30 prisoners from a French position.

Lieutenant Baldamus, south of Binarville, shot down a French biplane. This is the fourth enemy aeroplane disabled by Lieutenant Baldamus.

Chinese Press Reports

The China Times: The Russian Government has sent 1,600 new troops into North Manchuria. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has asked the Russian government to give an explanation.

In a circular telegram General Chang Hsun proposes that Mr. Hsu Shih-chang shall be elected vice-president. Mr. Hsu has wired Chang Hsun that his action is improper.

The Sin Wan Pao: The new American loan will soon be concluded. Security is based on mine concessions.

The Shun Pao: Chen Yi arrived at Peking on Tuesday. He probably will be appointed Minister of the General Staff.

News Brevities

Word has been received here that Captain H. G. M. Mansel-Pleydell, formerly of the Chinese Customs, has been killed in action. Captain Mansel-Pleydell was of the First Dorset Regiment. On May 19 he was reported missing and it was later announced officially that he had been killed.

* * *

The British Postmaster has received one hundred novels from Captain Eedy of the steamer Anhui to be forwarded for distribution among the wounded troopers in military hospitals in Egypt. Last year the captain and Mr. Thurston made similiar gifts.

* * *

According to the Shunpao, all offices in Peking will reduce advisers to the following number:—Foreign Office 5, Naval Department 5, Home Office 2, Financial 6, Communications 8, Agriculture and Commerce 7, Court of Cassation 4 and over twenty others in other departments.

* * *

The China Times says that General Chu Jui, the ex-Chiangchun of Chekiang, is now at Tientsin, suffering from consumption and his condition is dangerous.

RUSSIANS' RICH PRIZE

Copenhagen, June 30.—According to Dagens Nyheter, the German steamer Hermonthis (4,782 tons), bound from Lulea to Stettin with tar, was captured yesterday by two Russian destroyers. The cargo was valued at £112,000.

The captain of the Lloyd steamer Victoria reports that last night outside Agisland he saw a German steamer in charge of a Russian destroyer going eastward.

German seaplanes and armed trawlers are continuously patrolling the Cattegat.

HENRY FORD'S VAST PLAN TO AID POOR OF EUROPE

May Invest $25,000,000 In Plants For Making and Distributing Tractor Ploughs

HIGH WAGES TO WORKERS

The New Machines Cost Less Than Horses and Do Much More Work

With the departure of the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII., there begins a movement which will result within the year—regardless of the continuance or stoppage of the war—in Henry Ford investing an immense fortune in Europe, says the New York World.

The Detroit motor manufacturer is prepared to spend, in a way which he believes will combine both good business and humanitarianism, several million dollars, perhaps eventually $25,000,000, and to give employment at high wages to thousands of men in the various countries of the Old World.

He is to start in several of the European countries, including at least three or four of those now engaged in war, his tractor plough business, which is not yet in operation here, though it probably will be by the time it gets going abroad. He is sending on the Frederik VIII. for a general tour of investigation and probably investment, his metropolitan manager, Gaston Plaintiff.

Mr. Plaintiff's Plans

General charge of the European tractor plough business is to be vested in Mr. Plaintiff, who, when the manufacture and sale of the machines are under way, will establish permanent headquarters in one of the Old World capitals. He is going on his trip with the authority and the means of purchasing lands for factories and assembling plants, and expects to return in the fall with the preliminary plans for the business completed. With Mr. Plaintiff will be Robert S. Neely of the Long Island City plant, who accompanied him also on the peace expedition.

A general investigation of the business situation in the Scandinavian countries is the first part of Mr. Plaintiff's program. He will probably purchase land for at least one large factory or assembly plant to supply Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

Mr. Plaintiff will also visit Holland, England, France, Germany and Russia and may get down further into the central countries. He is particularly interested in Russia and expects to make an extended tour of that country and spend a long time there.

Not Entirely a Business Proposition

"But it is not entirely a business proposition with Mr. Ford," said the manager in an interview. "He thinks, and I agree with him thoroughly, that the institution of a great industry in Europe will accomplish a lot toward peace before the end of the war even, and certainly will do wonders toward assisting material conditions in all the devastated countries after the war is over.

"The machine itself will hasten the advance of agriculture—something which will be imperative for all the nations to do—and at the same time will lighten the labors of the farmers of Europe. They will be able to do much more cultivation with much less work and expense. At the same time he manufacturing ond assembling of the tractors will give employment to thousands of men at wages they never have had before, which will enable them to support their families in decent comfort."

"Will Mr. Ford pay as he does in this country—$5 a day?" Mr. Plaintiff was asked.

"Yes, everywhere," he replied. "That is his plan. Five dollars a day as a minimum wage. We will conduct our new European plants just as we conduct the one we now maintain in England for the manufacture of automobiles. There was need of excitement and disbelief when we announced that we were going to pay more than £1 a day to workmen there, but we put the rate into effect several years ago and have maintained it. And we will do so in all the other countries.

"Mr. Ford feels that he wants to add all he can to the prosperity and welfare of all the nations that have suffered from the effects of the war, and for humanitarian reasons, mainly, purposes to hasten the beginning of his European business."

The First Move

The first move of the Ford manager will probably be to buy land on the waterfront of whatever European seacoast cities he decides to be best adapted for the purpose of becoming receiving and shipping points. This, of course, will follow a careful investigation of the agricultural needs and facilities of the countries where it is planned to locate the factories. Then, later, inland agencies and distributing will be selected.

Already the plans for the tractor business have progressed so far that options have been secured upon vessels which will be engaged to ship the machines to Europe. Eventually, if the business meets Mr. Ford's expectations, he will purchase outright, or have built for him, vessels of his own, and will operate an exclusive freight line between here and the Old World.

Incidental to his work on behalf of the tractor business, Mr. Plaintiff intends to look in upon the Ford Peace Congress, which—although the fact has been generally overlooked—is still in session in Stockholm under the title of the Conference for Continuous Mediation. Mr. Ford, undeterred by the failure of the Peace Expedition to accomplish definite results, has insisted upon the congress keeping at its work, regardless of an expense of $600 a day.

There are delegates in Stockholm from the United States, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland—five from each country. It is reported that the number of these unofficial arbitrators will be cut to two from each neutral nation and that the conference will be removed to The Hague.

Tractors by Next Fall

It is not known just when the Ford plants in the United States will begin to turn out the tractors for use and sale here, but it is expected that they will make their appearance some time in the fall and will be put into use both here and abroad. Work has been started upon a factory site on the Newark Meadows and land has been purchased in several other locations for plants.

The machine, it is said, will sell for less than it is possible to purchase a team of horses for and is capable of doing several times the amount of work.

THE BLACK LIST

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: New York, July 25.—It is reported from Washington that the officials of the State Department do not make any attempt to conceal their sentiments with regard to the British memorandum dealing with neutral mails. A despatch from Washington to the New York World says that the offer of the British Government to explain the working of the censorship system was considered insolent and impudent.

The prompt action of the American Government in instructing the American Ambassadors in London and Paris to demand a speedy answer to the late American Note concerning the neutral mails, indicates that President Wilson is determined to press the matter till a satisfactory reply has been received and American rights on the high seas restored.

With regard to the British mail memorandum and the black list, an editorial of the New York World says that, unless a change takes place in the attitude of Britain towards the United States, there will undoubtedly be special legal reprisals.

THE BULL-OF BULLS TO LOSE HIS CHINA SHOP

Sultan of Darfur's Territory, 160,000 Square Miles, Will Come Under British Domain

Khartum, Sudan, June 2, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The brilliant little campaign in Darfur which ended with the defeat by the British troops of Sultan Ali Dinar on May 22 will bring under British domain about 160,000 square miles of territory inhabited by a population estimated at between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000. Descendants of the Sultan Mohammed have ruled in the country for approximately 400 years.

Until 1874 Darfur was entirely independent, but then it was conquered by the notorious slave dealer Zobeir Pasha, who carried on a savagely cruel rule of terror over the natives under the nominal suzerainty of Egypt for ten years until he was ousted by the Mahdi. At that time Slatin Pasha, the Austrian-Egyptian, was the official representative of the Egyptian Government. When the Anglo-British forces later subdued the Mahdi and brought the Sudan back into Egyptian possession Sultan Ali Dinar, who had been confined for several years in one of the Mahdi's loathsome jails, was placed on the throne and he governed his people with all the savagery of an uncivilized Eastern potentate, at the same time maintaining friendly relations with the Anglo-Egyptian authorities at Cairo.

The "Bull of Bulls," which is one of the titles of the Sultan of Darfur, apparently thought the time had come when the world war broke out to display his strength, and he gathered a considerable army of tribesmen on the frontier of his territory with the intention, it was understood, of advancing on Egypt, which he had heard was weakly defended and at his mercey.

This assemblage of warriors soon came to the notice of the Anglo-Egyptian staff, and a mobile column was immediately organized to meet any advance. The British officer in command eventually came to the conclusion, when he discovered how well armed the native forces were, that it would be advisable to strike the first blow. The British column thereupon took the offensive with the result that the natives were put to flight after a severe engagement in which they lost thousands of killed and wounded. A fighting aeroplane took part in the engagement and afterward scattered the fugitives fleeing with their Sultan to the hills.

Considerable discussion is proceeding here as to the future government of Darfur, in which subject the French also are interested, as the territory adjoins their Sudanese possessions. The prevalent idea is that a British resident will be appointed and that a member of the former ruling family will be placed on the throne as nominal ruler.

Most of the inhabitants of Darfur are of mixed Arab and negro race, but there are numerous pure Arabs and pure negroes and a liberal infusion of tribesmen from other parts of Africa. Many of the people are quite peaceful camel and cattle owners and there is considerable commercial intercourse between them and the immediately adjacent countries. The general education of the inhabitants is on a very low level, and consists mainly in a knowledge of the Koran, which is confined to the males.

OVER £92 A WORD

Lord Kitchener's Letter Sold For £6,000

London, July 1.—After an exciting auction the letter which Lord Kitchener wrote appealing for 300,000 more recruits was bought yesterday for £6,000 at the Red Cross Gift House, 48, Pall-mall, by Mr. T. Fenwick Harrison, of the Harrison Line, Liverpool, who retired from business twenty-five years ago and now lives at King's Walden, Herts. Mr. Harrison intends to present the letter to the nation.

The letter, which was given by Sir Hedley Le Bas to the Gift House, was auctioned by Mr. Arthur Stanley, chairman of the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John. Sir Charles Russell acted as his clerk. About seven minutes to six Mr. Stanley opened with a bid of £3,000, received earlier in the day from Mr. Fenwick Harrison.

For some minutes there were no further offers. Then Mr. Herbert Brown bid 3,000 guineas. "£4,000," said Mr. Harrison promptly. Mr. Brown replied with 4,000 guineas. "£5,000," said Mr. Harrison. Then came a bid of 5,000 guineas from Mr. Blankley on behalf of Sir William Vestey and Mr. Edmund Hoyle Vestey. Mr. Harrison capped it with £5,500. Mr. Blankley raised his bid to £5,600. Mr. Harrison rejoined with £6,000. Less than a minute remained. There was no more bidding, and on the stroke of six the letter was "knocked down" to Mr. Harrison.

The autographed original of Dr. Bridges' poem on Lord Kitchener, presented to the Gift House by The Times, was sold to Mr. W. H. Loschen for £27.

MONEY FOR TRADE WAR

British Committee of Business Men Appointed

London, July 1.—The President of the Board of Trade has appointed the following committee to consider the best means of meeting the needs of British firms after the war as regards financial facilities for trade, particularly with reference to the financing of large over-sea contracts, and to prepare a detailed scheme for that purpose:—

Lord Faringdon, chairman, chairman of the Great Central Railway.

Mr. B. P. Blackett, Treasury.

Sir W. H. Clark, member for Commerce, Viceroy's Council, India, formerly Mr. Lloyd George's private secretary.

Mr. F. Dudley Docker, chairman Metropolitan Railway Carriage, Wagon, and Finance Company.

Mr. Gaspard Farrer, of H. S. Lefevre and Co., Bishopsgate, merchants.

Mr. W. H. N. Goschen, of Fruhling and Goschen, foreign bankers.

Mr. F. Huth Jackson, of Frederick Huth and Co., 12, Tokenhouse-yard, E. C., merchants and bankers, director of Bank of England.

Mr. Walter Leaf, banker and Greek scholar.

Mr. Algernon Mills, managing partner in Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., bankers.

Mr. J. H. Simpson, general manager, Bank of Liverpool.

Mr. B. Vassar-Smith, chairman Lloyds Banks, Limited.

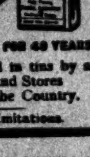
Mr. Hartley Withers, who is to act as secretary to the committee, is director of financial inquiries in the Treasury.

LONSDALE AT RUHLEBEN

Copenhagen, June 29.—The Frankfurter Zeitung states that Private William Lonsdale, who on April 28, 1915, was sentenced to death by a German military court, a penalty which was by the Kaiser's intervention reduced to one of ten years' imprisonment, has been removed to Ruhleben as an ordinary war prisoner in view of his good behavior.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIMROD'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

HIMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA



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Beware of Imitations.

CHINESE GET IN TROUBLE FOR AIDING U. S. TROOPS

New York, July 17.—Owing to anti-American feeling, the Mexicans have refused to supply foodstuffs to the American forces in Mexico. Availing themselves of this opportunity, the Chinese have begun to supply the Americans with provisions. The Americans have made preparations to withdraw, and the Chinese are following them for fear that they may be made the victims of Mexican vengeance. The Americans are perplexed what to do with the Chinese.—*Asahi.*

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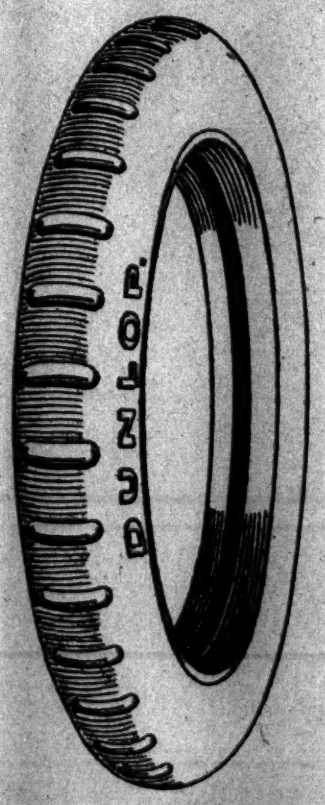

Oversizes, whilst costing little more than normal sizes, and fitting the same rim, afford greater comfort because of their cushion effect upon the road, and greater mileage because of their stouter construction.

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NEW FOOD SCHEMES ORDERED IN GERMANY

Special Kitchen for the Sick—Leipzig Homes Inspected To Prevent Hoarding

Berlin, June 21.—Another step in the food organization has just been decided on as a result of the complaint of the Physicians' Association that under present conditions it was exceedingly difficult to get the necessary foods for those for whom a special diet had been prescribed. At a meeting between a physicians' committee and the authorities in the Rathaus the problem was solved by deciding to establish at once a municipal central kitchen for the sick. Special foods prescribed by physicians will be delivered by this central kitchen to the homes of the sick and convalescent.

The Berlin Magistrate has issued a warning that lost food cards will not be replaced, adding: "The public will therefore do well to treasure up their food cards with the same care they use in keeping paper money."

Among the day's interesting food news is that Vienna has gone Berlin one better by introducing coffee cards.

Registration lists for the first experimental week of mass feeding in Berlin, beginning July 1, closed today, and the authorities were surprised by the fact that the burgers evincing a desire for municipally cooked food at cost for the middle classes and below cost for the poor were far less numerous than was expected. The psychological explanation, however, was revealed by numerous letters to the papers, pointing out that registration lists were distributed and collected by house owners or janitors. Many sensitive tenants kept from signing application for the bargain meals because their landlord would know about it. The municipal authorities are expected to secure in the future more confidential means of securing registrations.

Trial household searches being carried on by the police authorities in various large cities throughout the empire show interesting results. In almost every case it was disclosed that there was no hoarding. In Leipzig the kitchens and larders of nearly 1,600 households were selected at random, regardless of rank, social position, or financial status. They were investigated by plain clothes men, whose instructions were to cross-examine housewives in the presence of their cooks and to be considerate but insistent and thorough. The detectives have found no food hoards so far in Leipzig.

Food Director von Batocki is touring the Rhenish Westphalian industrial region at present. Receiving delegations of laboring men, he promised special consideration would be shown to the hard-working industrial population in the distribution of food and expressed hope of mastering all food difficulties in time.

No Potatoes for Cologne

Amsterdam, Thursday, June 22, (via London.)—According to Vorwarts, a potato famine is threatening Cologne. The quantity available at the present time is two and one-half pounds per head per week, but, the paper declares, the sale of potatoes is to be completely stopped in the next few days.

Rebuke And Warning In The Note To Gen. Carranza

Washington, June 20.—Salient points in the American Government's note replying to Gen. Carranza follow:

It would be difficult to find, in the annals of the history of Mexico, conditions more deplorable than those which have existed there during these recent years of civil war.

In attacks on American territory, Carranzista adherents, and even Carranzista soldiers, took part in the looting, burning and killing.

Subsequent events have demonstrated that Gen. Carranza would not have entered into any agreement providing for an effective plan for the capture and destruction of the Villa bands.

If a denial is needed that this Government has had ulterior and improper motives, I am glad most emphatically to deny it.

The Government of the United States, if it had had designs upon the territory of Mexico, would have had no difficulty in finding, during this period of revolution and disorder, many plausible arguments for intervention in Mexican affairs.

The United States Government cannot and will not allow bands of lawless men to establish themselves upon its borders, with liberty to invade and plunder American territory with impunity, and, when pursued, to seek safety across the Rio Grande, relying upon the plea of their Government that the integrity of the soil of the Mexican Republic must not be violated.

The Government of the United States would surely be lacking in sincerity and friendship if it did not frankly impress upon the de facto Government that the excution of this threat (Carranza's "appeal to arms") will lead to the gravest consequences.

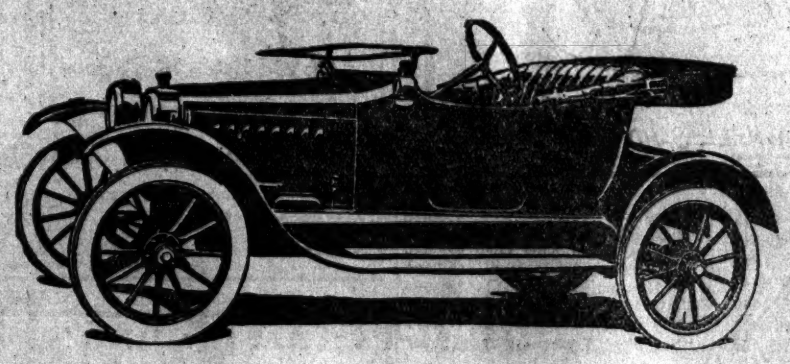
While this Government would deeply regret such a result, it cannot recede from its settled determination to maintain its national rights and to perform its full duty in preventing further invasions of the territory of the United States, and in removing the peril which Americans along the international boundary have borne so long with patience.

The de facto Government attempts to absolve itself from the first duty of any Government—namely, the protection of life and property. This is the paramount obligation for which Governments are instituted, and Governments neglecting or failing to perform it are not worthy of the name.

GENERAL'S FIGHT TO DEATH

German Account of Brave Canadian's Last Battle

Amsterdam, June 29.—How the Canadians fought at Ypres is now related by the Germans themselves. The Cologne Volkszeitung today, in an otherwise fantastic report, says: "Many of the Canadians made an obstinate resistance, and preferred to be killed rather than surrender. Many such little groups of Canadians, who resisted desperately and refused all mercy, had to be cleared out with bombs. A general and several officers, who refused to surrender, were killed. The general drew his sword, and when a sergeant demanded his surrender he cut him through the face, whereupon an infantryman bayonetted him while he was still fighting like a madman."



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The Saxon 2-seater is a marvel in its ability to do its work under all conditions and in the supreme ease with which even a novice can handle it. It is comfortable. It is reliable. It is durable.

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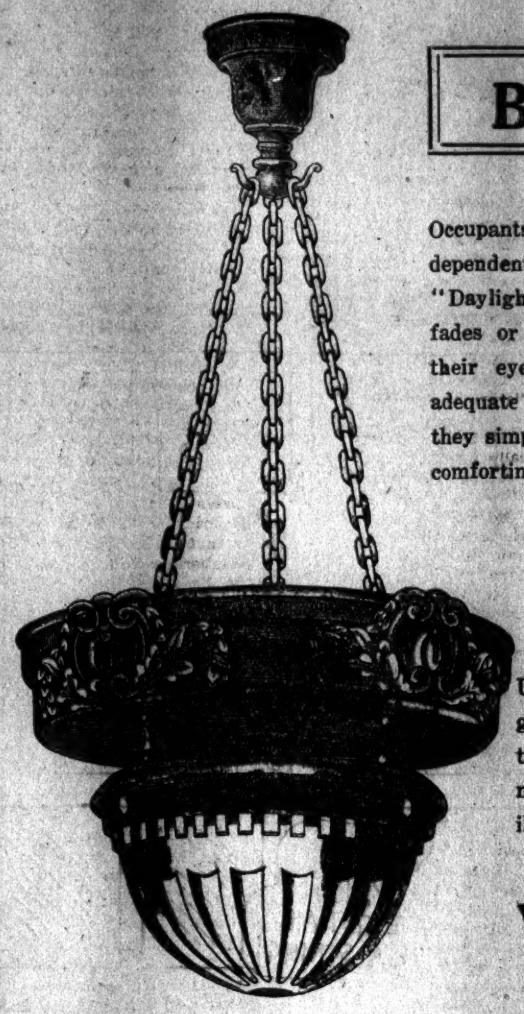

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Occupants of Brascolited buildings are independent of the Sun for their supply of "Daylight." When the natural daylight fades or disappears, instead of subjecting their eyes to the strain imposed by inadequate illumination or bare glaring lamps, they simply switch on the soft, white eye-comforting light of the

TRADE MARK BRASCOLITE PATENTED

Uniform distribution, absence of glare and eye-strain, high efficiency; these are some of the features which make it the ideal lighting fixture for illuminating any interior.

WHAT IS THE BRASCOLITE?

A fixture—not a new kind of lamp, but a fixture designed to give a combination of diffused and reflected light—diffusion from the bowl and reflection from the depolished white reflecting plane. The light given is shadowless, white, uniform and soft, and photometric tests prove that the Brascolite system is more efficient than direct reflected light and 50% more efficient than indirect lighting.

Note particularly this feature—that the ceiling of the room is not depended upon for reflection—the fixture carries its own reflecting plane

Adaptable to any height ceiling—no assembling, wiring or trimming to bother with—the fixture comes to you ready to connect up with the house wiring.

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—— REASON SIX ——

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BRANDEIS TAKES SEAT ON U.S. SUPREME BENCH

He Is First Jew To Attain That Honor; the Ceremony Described

With the same simple, dignified ceremony by which sixty-one predecessors have mounted to the highest court in the land, Louis D. Brandeis became Mr. Justice Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court at noon, says a Washington dispatch of June 5 to the New York World. He is the first lawyer of Jewish extraction to ascend the Supreme Bench.

Not in recent years has a similar ceremony attracted as large or as distinguished an audience to the little court chamber. Spectators filled the lawyers' benches, the two rows reserved for spectators and the aisles of the room. They included the Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, Attorney-General Gregory, Senators Thomas and Martin and many members of the House.

It was a few minutes before noon when Mr. Brandeis rose to the main floor of the Capitol in the elevator reserved for the Justices of the Supreme Court and walked nervously into the chambers across the corridor from the court room. There he donned his black silk robe for the first time and was ready when Chief Justice White appeared, Bible in hand, and with a typewritten copy of the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. As recited by Mr. Brandeis the oath was:—

"I, Louis D. Brandeis, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter. So help me God."

Both the Chief Justice and Mr. Brandeis—for he was still "Mister"—signed this paper, after which the court, led by the Chief Justice, marched in single file across the public corridor, into the court chamber, Mr. Brandeis in the rear. Only Justice Day was absent due to an illness of some duration.

While his new colleagues seated themselves, Mr. Brandeis remained standing beside the Clerk of the Court, James D. Maher, at the extreme left and in front of the bench, seating himself there after his colleagues had taken their chairs. Justice White immediately announced that Mr. Louis D. Brandeis had been appointed by the President a member of the Supreme Court, and that Mr. Brandeis was present, and directed that the clerk read Mr. Brandeis's commission.

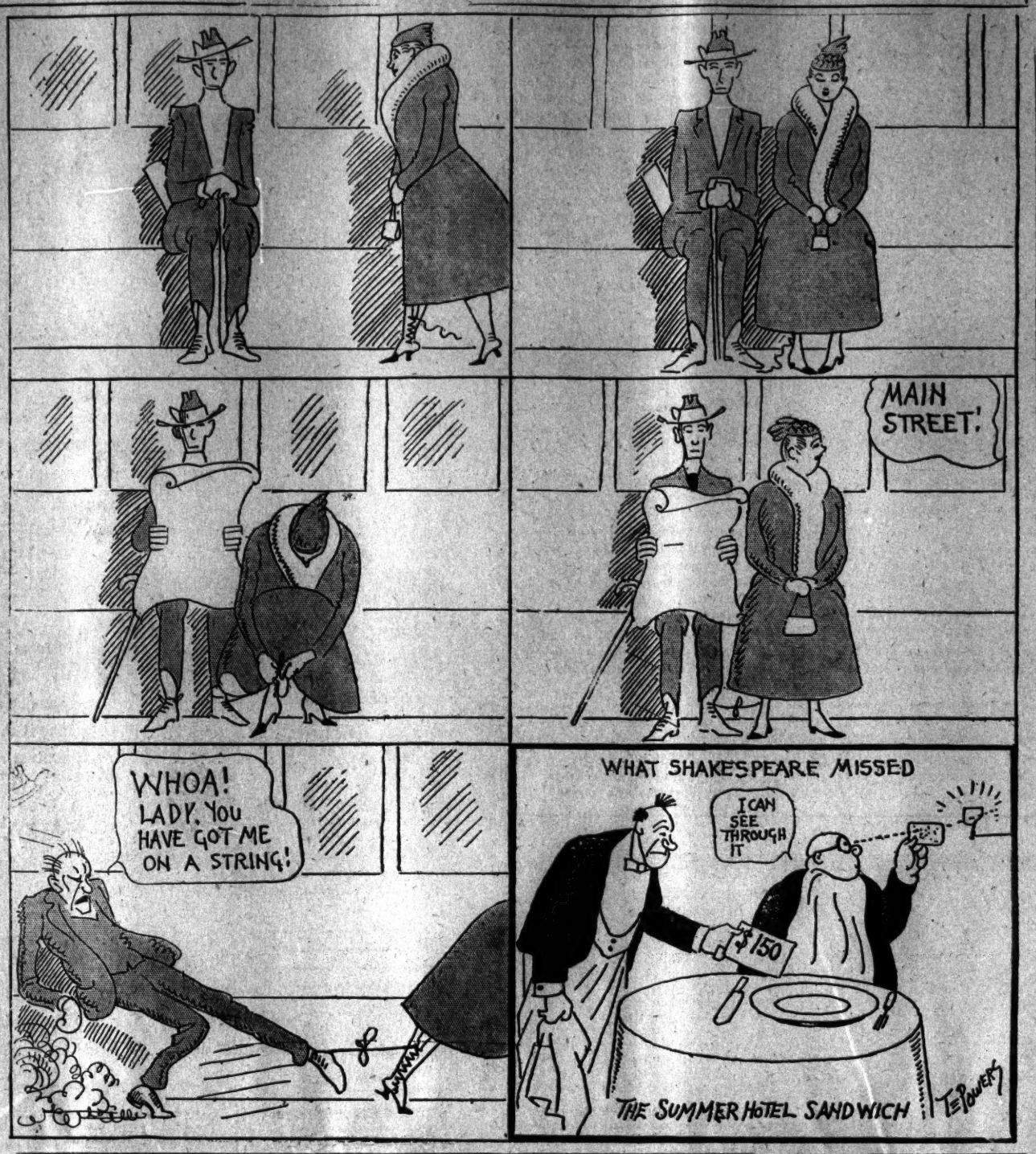
While court attaches and spectators stood, Mr. Maher, in a voice scarcely audible to those in the back of the room, read the commission, and turning to the new member handed him in typewritten form his oath of office. Mr. Brandeis showed extreme nervousness in reading his oath, which follows:—

"I, Louis D. Brandeis, do solemnly swear that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and the laws of the United States. So help me God."

Following this, the oath was signed by Justice Brandeis and Mr. Maher, after which the latter led the new Justice to his seat on the extreme left of the Chief Justice, all members of the court nodding to him as he passed behind them, and Justice Pitney, sitting on his right, shaking hands as the Court again seated itself.

Among those who witnessed the swearing-in of Justice Brandeis were Mrs. Brandeis and their daughter, Miss Elizabeth V. Brandeis; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Brandeis of Louisville, Miss Pauline Goldmark, a sister-in-law, and George W. Anderson, United States Attorney at Boston, who conducted the Brandeis side of the extensive hearings before the Senate committee.

Has It Ever Happened to You? By T. E. Powers



U. S. Life Insce. Companies Pay $733,700,000 In Year

That Sum Was a Heavy Increase Over the Year 1914—One-Third of the Inhabitants of The United States Now Involved

New York, June 25.—The life insurance companies in the United States and Canada have paid out, on this side of the water in the last year $451,300,000 in death claims and $282,400,000 in premium savings, surrender values and annuities—a total of $733,700,000. This is $47,000,000 more than the aggregate for 1914. The figures have been compiled by The Insurance Press. The increase in business prosperity was shown by the fact that the demand for loans on policies decreased. Here are some figures for the United States:

New policies 1915... $3,604,000,000
Policies Dec. 31, 1915. $22,726,000,000
Policies in force..... $42,426,000

According to these figures, the "gamble with death," as life insurance has been called by the courts, now involves one-third or more of the inhabitants of the United States. The number of policies of ordinary life insurance surrendered to American companies in 1915 was approximately 200,000.

At the end of 1915 more than $691,000,000 of loans was outstanding on life policies. This was an increase of $34,000,000 over 1914, but was only half the increase made in 1914 over 1913. The increase was, in fact, the smallest since 1909.

One applicant for insurance out of every nine examined was rejected last year.

Thomas L. Shevlin of Minneapolis carried more insurance on his life than any other man who died in 1915. He had policies to the amount of $1,525,000, of which $1,000,000, payable to two corporations in which he was interested, was taken out only a little while before his end, which occurred on December 29.

Here are the names of the fifteen most heavily insured Americans whose policies, following their deaths, were paid in 1915:

D. J. Sinclair, Steubenville	$837,475
John A. Holmes, St. Louis	567,875
S. H. Bowman, Minneapolis	410,512
Charles Sidway, Elkhart	350,258
E. O. Painter, Baltimore	331,349
J. T. Carew, Cincinnati	312,000
F. G. Graves, Lake Forest	301,028
J. W. Loewenthal, Chicago	250,000
A. C. Bilicke, Pasadena	240,000
T. B. Jones, San Antonio	230,327
Norman B. Ream, New York	222,980
C. H. Davidson jr., N. Dak.	206,899
J. C. Kimmel, Tex	200,000
William M. Ivins, New York	200,000
Charles H. Conover, Chicago	200,000

Other New Yorkers whose heirs collected heavy policies last year were:

Robert D. Ward	$190,000
Max M. Schwartez	177,750
Forbes Hennessey	175,000
Herman Ridder	165,000
Alvin L. Strasburger	150,203
James W. Alexander	121,166
Harry B. Baldwin	115,500
Baruch D. Kaplan	106,000
Charles Klein	105,000
Albert Plaut	101,000
Joseph Pshinsky	100,000

The distribution of premium savings last year was $112,956,000.

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Of chemists, also 60 cents the phial, post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Mr. Hughes To Open Campaign August 7

Washington, July 15.—Charles Evans Hughes, the presidential nominee of the Republican party, is to fire the opening gun of the campaign at Detroit, on August 7. This is the first political speech that Mr. Hughes will make and is awaited with great interest by the members of both the Republican and Democratic parties.

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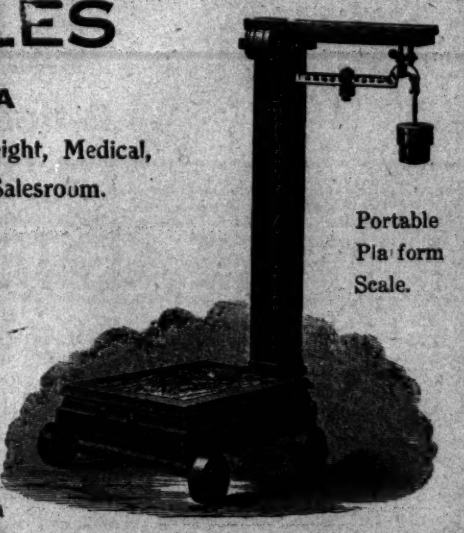
Portable Platform Scale.

SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

REDS' DAY AT LAST; THEY ARE WINNERS, 7-6

Tie in Fourth, One Down In Sixth, Then Score 2 Runs; Great Exhibition for Fans

The Shanghai Reds won from the Blues yesterday afternoon by hard hitting and fast running in the last inning. The Reds had been trailing the Blues from the start and when they came up for their last bat the score stood 5 to 6 in favor of the enemy. Two men were out and the Reds had Hutchinson and Swan on bases when—

Nicholls stepped to the bat. He met a straight one fair between the eyes and drove it high ahead through the hands of the center-fielder.

The hit brough Hutchinson and Swan home and won the game by a score of 7 to 6. There were two outs when the winning run was made. This is the first game that the Reds have won in their series of nine against the Blues. The Blues have two to their credit.

The game was full of dramatic incidents and humorous turns that made it one of the best the fans have seen this summer. Drake pitched six innings for the Blues, and Rasmussen tossed the last one. Drake allowed five hits and struck out three and walked three. Rasmussen fanned two and allowed three hits. Pennywitt pitched for the Reds allowing twelve hits and fanning seven batters. "Cy" Wilhoit was again in the game, working at second for the Blues. The score:

Reds	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	—	7
Blues	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	—	6

Reds

	AB	R	H	SB	O	A	E
Hutchinson, c.f.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Holliday, s.	4	0	2	0	3	0	0
Woods, 2nd and c.	4	1	0	1	6	0	1
Swan, 1st	2	3	1	1	3	0	0
Hampden, 1st	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Nicholls, 3rd	3	1	2	1	2	0	0
Jarett, 2nd	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roberts, c.	2	1	1	0	3	2	0
Katz, l.f.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pott, r.f.	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Kulp, r.f.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pennywitt, p.	2	0	0	0	1	2	1
Total	26	7	8	4	21	5	2

Blues

	AB	R	H	SB	O	A	E
Morrison, s.	4	2	3	3	0	4	0
Wilhoit, 2nd	4	1	2	0	4	3	0
Stephenson, 3rd	4	0	2	1	3	1	0
Rasmussen, p. and c.	4	0	2	1	3	0	1
Burke, 3rd and c.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
White, l.f.	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hykes, 3rd	3	2	2	1	1	0	0
Britton, c.f. and r.f.	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Drake, p.	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gilmore, r.f.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	6	12	6	20	9	2

Quiros Teams Play

Before the Red-Blue contest at the Race Course yesterday afternoon, the first and second teams of the Quiros played a nine-inning game which the first team lugged into camp by a score of 6 to 4. Neal pitched for the Firsts and had the ball in perfect control from start to finish.

If he could always pitch the game he displayed yesterday, he would prove a terror to the Brooklyn or any other team. Neal struck out five and allowed seven hits. Glowacki, tossing for the Seconds, struck out five and gave nine hits.

"Doc" Stephenson poled out a three-bagger and came right back for a two-bagger. After playing this nine innings, he joined the Blues and held third for seven more. Glover, of the first team, also knocked a three-bagger.

Tomorrow's Cricket

The following cricket team has been selected to play for the B.A.T. against the Shanghai Recreation Club tomorrow, on the S.R.C. ground, play to commence at 2.30 p.m.:—R. Bailey, H. E. Brewer, H. G. Boyling, J. E. Cameron, W. C. Foster (Capt.), R. W. Johnston, J. B. Katz, H. Langley, C. F. E. Norris, C. S. Peacock and E. F. Thorpe.

Reserves—W. E. Talbot, L. M. Guedes and F. P. Billington.

S.C.C. v. Maxims and "B" Co.

This match will be played at 2.30 p.m., on the S.C.C. ground.

The following will represent the S.C.C.:—D. Cooke, W. C. G. Clifford, R. Grimshaw, Geo. Howell, P. T. Hollander, A. H. Leslie, C. Lowe, W. J. Monk, W. K. Stanion, C. E. M. Thomson and E. G. Tait (Capt.).

Reserves:—T. G. Smeaton, J. Cockin and A. R. Moores.

Parsee C. C. v. S. N. R.

The above cricket match will be played tomorrow, at 2.30 p.m. on the Public Recreation ground.

Following will represent the Parsees:—C. B. Bhoora; E. D. Damri; B. S. Khambata; J. P. Lalcaca (Captain); H. S. Madon; R. H. Ragi; C. B. Sethna; H. L. Soparivala; J. H. Shroff; S. M. Talati and R. Viccajee.

Umpire:—F. R. Eranee.

Lawn Bowls

The following teams will play at 4 p.m. tomorrow, at the S.L.B.C., besides there will be three rink championships:

Mr. Ogden's team	Mr. Pearson's team
W. A. Ogden (skip)	C. E. Pearson (skip)
J. P. Lowe	E. Payne
F. B. Walker	C. J. Head
W. Gater	F. L. Marshall
G. H. Phillips (skip)	A. D. Bell (skip)
L. Evans	O. Crewe-Read
C. W. Porter	J. C. Macdougall
W. N. C. Allen	J. Disselduff
G. L. Campbell (skip)	C. M. Bain (skip)
J. Valentine	E. Hunter
H. Browett	G. R. Wingrove
W. Dutton	J. Frost
R. A. Lawson (skip)	J. Ross Young (skip)
V. Grundy	C. W. Marshall
A. W. Dewhurst	A. G. Mossop
R. Simmons	F. A. Sampson
W. D. Graham (skip)	J. Park (skip)
E. C. Emmett	J. Naylor
A. W. Starling	S. W. Wolfe
A. T. Wignall	D. MacGregor

S.L.B.C. v. Yangtszepoo

This match, postponed from the 15th inst., will be played on the S.L.B.C. rinks at 4 p.m. on Sunday.

The following will represent the S.L.B.C.:—

L. Evans, J. T. Disselduff, C. W. Porter and A. Taylor.

G. H. Phillips, O. Crewe-Read, C. M. Bain and W. N. C. Allen.

A. D. Bell, J. C. Macdougall, H. H. Fowler and F. L. Marshall.

G. L. Campbell, E. Hunter, H. B. Stewart and D. MacDonald.

J. Ross Young, A. Gray, D. Mennie and G. Dunlop.

Shanghai Rifle Assn.

The July competition of the above Association took place on Wednesday, 26th instant, morning and afternoon. Range, 300 yards, 1 sighting and 10 scoring shots. The weather conditions were favorable. A. M. Collaco of "A" class won with 46 pts.; F. Nilsen, of "B" class with 47 pts.; B. S. Chapman of "C" class with 45 pts.; and S. Kuwayama of "D" class with 39 pts. The following are the results:—

'A' Class

A. M. Collaco 3—4545555544 = 46(a)	
S. A. Ransom	45
J. R. Main	45
A. G. White	43
O Rasmussen	42
W. C. Powers	42
C. E. M. Thomson	41
R. W. Chater retired.	

'B' Class

F. Nilsen.... 3—4545545555 = 47(b)	
T. C. Britton	41
W. G. Smith	41
R. G. H. Cole	40
C. L. Hall	40
W. Blackwood	39
J. Pennywitt	39
H. Kodaira	34
F. F. Vaughan	29
D. H. Padkin	10

'C' Class

B. S. Chapman 4—4555544454 = 45(c)	
N. C. Brodie jr.	40
C. Bedoni	40
F. Bonichi	36
W. J. E. Forsyth	36
E. Neumann	35
C. W. Marshall	34
S. Inouye	33
C. Matsuno	32
A. Groves, retired.	

'D' Class

S. Kuwayama 4—4354354443 = 39(b)	
H. W. Lambert	38
G. A. Dunlop	37
William Hu	37
Y. Hori	36
A. Cabeldu	35
Y. Yamaoka	35
F. M. Cruz	32
S. Iijima	32
N. Oki	32
Y. Tanaka	17
D. Inowaka	17

(a) 1st win and winner of spoon.
(b) do do
(c) 4th win, cup won outright and promoted to "B" class.

CHINESE PORCELAIN SALE AT CHRISTIE'S

London, June 22.—Christie's sale of Chinese procelains today totalled $75,000 for 149 lots. Dickinson paid $2,152 for a pair of figures of geese from the Hut collection. Sparks gave $2,100 for a pair of figures of parrots, Kang-He period. Dawson bought for $3,255 a famille-verte Kang-He dish, decorated with the figure of a mandarin beneath a canopy. Marshall paid $2,730 for the figure of Knie-Kung, the God of War, Ming period. Weston gave $2,940 for a pair of enamelled egg-shell lanterns, Kang-He period. Gorer paid $2,362 for a pair of inverted, pear-shaped Ming vases. Jackson gave $3,465 for a set of the eight Chinese immortals, standing upon rectangular pedestals.

SINKING OF TAKATA-MARU

Procurator Recommends Reprimand For Capt. Moses for Neglect of Duty

Tokio, July 22.—On the morning of the 20th instant, in the Tokio Marine Court, an inquiry was held into the circumstances surrounding the collision between the N. Y. K. steamer Takata-maru and the oil-steamer Silver-shell off Newfoundland on the night of February 1 last, resulting in the sinking of the Japanese steamer.

The Court was composed of Chief Examiner Takatori and Assessors Katori and Nagura, while Mr. Nagano acted as prosecutor. Captain Moses, who was in command of the Takata-maru, when the accident occurred, was examined. Mr. Araki, a second officer in the service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, acted as interpreter for Captain Moses, but no counsel was present for him.

When the examination was over Mr. Nagano, the Procurator, addressed the Court. He said that it was improper for the Takata-maru to be making full speed at 10 knots in a dense fog, even though she was on the open sea. There were extenuating circumstances, however, inasmuch as the Takata-maru was light, and it would have been impossible to control the ship properly unless she was driven at full speed. In view of the fact that Captain Moses had served the N. Y. K. during the last 20 years without a single mishap, a reprimand for neglect of duty would be sufficient to meet the case.

The Court announced that judgement would be given on the 24th instant.

Best Officers

Actors And Journalists

London, July 1.—Which profession supplies the best officers for the Army? This question, put to a drill sergeant who has had experience in an officers' training corps, produced a swift and emphatic answer.

"Actors make the best officers," he declared positively. "First of all, they know how to give the word of command, a very important consideration. They are never shy or self-conscious, and they impress the men with their personality. Give me an educated actor and I will promise you a good officer.

"Schoolmasters make the best non-commissioned officers. Business men I have found rather difficult. They are intelligent enough, but they are not what you may call adaptable."

Value of Keen Observation

A staff officer endorsed the sergeant's views, with qualifications. "Professions calling for the exercise of imgination and observation do, generally speaking, provide first-class officers," he said. "Two officers on trench service constantly distinguished themselves by keen observation. They were invariably the first to notice any change in the enemy's dispositions and both were Fleet-street journalists.

"Natural resource rather than trained intelligence counts on active service, and, while this faculty may be possessed by men in all professions, it is more often found among journalists, barristers, and, of course, engineers, who I place in a class apart."

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WEATHER

The typhoon shown on the Pacific will probably advance towards north-west. Summer monsoon again to the north of the Formosa Channel. Thunder at places.

SHANGHAI, JULY 28, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Japanese Policy In China

(*Peking Gazette*)

DURING the past few months, considerations of political expediency have exercised a great restraining influence over Chinese criticism of Japanese policy and action in China. Without being altruistic, Japan's attitude in the course of the struggle between the South and Yuan Shih-k'ai materially assisted the decision whose terms the nation's leaders are now working out. And for the part played by Japan in the late transaction, responsible Chinese have been and are willing to reconsider their view of Japanese policy in China as formed on the basis of the Kato Demands.

We realise that geographical destiny disables us from leading a life separate and apart from Japan. And weak as we are, it is a necessity that Chino-Japanese relations shall be friendly and not otherwise, unless we wish to court the disaster that followed Yuan Shih-k'ai's policy in Seoul in 1894-5 and which was certain to be repeated, on a vaster scale, if Yuan Shih-ka'i had lived to rule China as an Imperial despot.

We envisage Japan as a Power whom a marvellous fortune has raised to a position that can be effectively maintained only with added wealth. There are two ways in which this new wealth can be acquired. The old way of military conquest—the way that secured China for the Manchus during nearly three centuries; and the new way marked out by the rise of nationalism and industrialism in Europe and elsewhere—the way of industry and commerce. Inspired by a statesmanship that lacked knowledge and vision, Viscount Kato attempted to hack his way to the control and domination of China with the Twenty-One Demands. The essential viciousness of the demarche roused the opposition of Europe whilst in the midst of a deadly conflict; and the extraordinary duplicity practised regarding Group V nearly shattered the moral standing of Japan among the nations. To restore the prestige impaired by Viscount Kato's errant diplomacy, Japan has since been pursuing a policy that seems little short of being miraculously wise.

It is true that the necessities of the Allies, particularly of Russia and Yuan Shih-k'ai's fatal ambition to sit on an emperor's throne have facilitated Japan in her efforts to repair the "moral and intellectual damage" caused by the madness of Viscount Kato's diplomacy. But the splendid results which Japanese policy has yielded of late are the fruit of a remarkable prescience and sagacity. Japan has rehabilitated herself to such a degree that the enemy whom she humiliated a decade ago is now bound to her by a treaty that is not less than a defensive alliance; and the China whom she bludgeoned and kicked on the ground is now ready to treat her as a friend. You cannot explain all this in terms of Russian tergiversation or of Chinese cowardice. There is surely intellect at work, and of a very high order.

So far as China is concerned, there is a willingness to interpret the present policy of Japan in this country as inspired by a change of principle, involving the substitution of the new way of industry and commerce for the old way of military conquest and international brigandage. There is a disposition to believe that Japan has realised the full force of the opposition of Europe and America to the rapacious policy expressed in the Twenty-One Demands—i.e., the world could not suffer Japan to upset the distribution of the force of nations that would be involved in her control and use of the men and resources of China. With this realisation, Japan is believed to have been led to the view that the new wealth that is a necessity to her can be acquired in China—without aligning the white races against her—through the extension of her industry and commerce in the immense markets of China. But the success of such a policy demands the goodwill of the Chinese people, since you cannot trade with an enemy.

We say that this is an interpretation of Japanese policy in China which responsible Chinese are not averse from holding. To become, however, a settled conviction and part of Chinese political thought, this new interpretation must cover certain specific expressions of Japanese policy which, apparently, are not intelligible except on the theory involved in Group V of the Kato Demands. Here we shall refer to the new Russo-Japanese Convention, leaving other matters to be considered separately and at another time. Commenting on the document in our issue of the 10th inst., we asked whether it was to be interpreted—in so far as it related to China—in the sense of an extension or a re-affirmation of the principles expressed in the Russo-Japanese Agreement of 1907 and the later Convention of 1910 or in the sense of a subrogation of those two compacts. We repeat that if the new Convention can be construed in the sense of either a re-affirmation or an extension of the formula which has hitherto governed Russo-Japanese relations with China, there can be no valid objection to it. That formula expresses the Far Eastern policy of all the great Powers; and any confirmation by a Power or Powers of the international guarantee affirming the independence and territorial integrity of China is not only unexceptionable but desirable at a time when the massive pillars of the world's system are shaking under the impact of the conflict in Europe.

But it would be impossible to exaggerate the meaning of the Convention if it were to be interpreted as revising or rather abandoning the cardinal doctrine on which rests the security of China and the peace of Far Asia. The repudiation of the doctrine by Japan would mean—could not but mean—the instant creation of a situation that would repeat the precise plight to which Korea was subjected before she suffered national extinction at the hands of Japan. The parallel—sinister and instructive—demands more than a passing reference. In article 1 of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902, the High Contracting Parties declared themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either China or Korea, whose respective independence was recognised.

"Having in view, however," the document went on, "their special interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests which she possesses in China, is interested *in a peculiar degree politically as well as commercially and industrially in Korea*," the High Contracting Parties recognised that it would be admissible for either of them to take such measures as might be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests, etc. There is no need to recite the history of the death of the nation which now forms a region of the Japanese Empire under the name of Chosen. But it is vitally important to remember that the definition of Japanese interests in Korea in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902 later developed into a formula which enabled Japan to annex a country whose independence she had guaranteed.

If the recent Convention between Russia and Japan does not involve a re-affirmation of the international guarantee respecting the independence and territorial integrity of China, the new compact must mean—if not something more, *at the very least*—a definition of Japanese interests in China analpgous to the definition of Japanese interests in Korea as contained in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902. On this view it will be seen why the Chinese mind is somewhat agitated regarding the meaning and scope of the new Convention. In the interests of the new spirit that is beginning to inspire the Chinese view of Japanese policy and action in this country, we again suggest the expediency of a categorical elucidation of the compact lately concluded between Russia and Japan with special reference to the effect of the same on the great bulwark of Chinese security—the international guarantee of the independence and integrity of China.

What Italy Has Overcome

By Conan Doyle

My second day was devoted to a view of the Italian mountain warfare in the Carnic Alps (between the Trentino and the Isonzo fronts). Far up in the Roccolana Valley I found the Alpini outposts, backed by artillery which had been brought into the most wonderful positions. They have taken 8in. guns where a tourist could hardly take his knapsack. Neither side can ever make serious progress, but there are continual duels, gun against gun, or Alpini against Jager.

In a little wayside house was the brigade headquarters, and here I was entertained to lunch. It was a scene that I shall remember. They drank to England. I raised my glass to Italian irredenta—might it soon be redenta! They all sprang to their feet and the circle of dark faces flashed into flame. They keep their souls and emotions, these people. I trust that ours may not become atrophied by self-suppression.

Liberty At Stake

The Italians, with the deep instinct of a very old civilisation, understand that the liberty of the world and their own national existence are really at stake. But there are several forces which divide the strength of the nation. There is the clerical, which represents the old Guelph or German spirit, looking upon Austria as the eldest daughter of the Church, a daughter who is little credit to her mother. Then there is the old nobility. Finally, there are the commercial people, who through the great banks or other similar agencies have got into the influence and employ of the Germans.

When you consider all this you will appreciate how necessary it is that Britain should in every possible way, moral and material, sustain the national party. Should by any evil chance the others gain the upper hand there might be a very sudden and sinister change in the international situation. Every man who does, says, or writes a thing which may in any way alienate the Italians is really, whether he knows it or not, working for the King of Prussia. They are a grand people, striving most efficiently for the common cause, with all the dreadful disabilities which an absence of coal and iron entails. It is for us to show that we appreciate it. Justice as well as policy demands it.

The last day spent upon the Italian front was in the Trentino. From Verona a motor drive of about 25 miles takes one up the valley of the Adige. The attitude of the people behind the firing line should give one confidence. I had heard that the Italians were a nervous people. It does not apply to this part of Italy. As I approached the danger-spot I saw rows of large, fat gentlemen with long, thin, black cigars leaning against walls in the sunshine. The general atmosphere would have steadied an epileptic. Italy is perfectly sure of herself in this quarter.

Boom of the 17-Incher

Finally after a long drive of winding gradients, always beside the Adige, we reached Ala, where we interviewed the commander of the sector, a man who has done splendid work during the recent fighting. "By all means you can see my front. But no motor-car, please. It draws fire, and others may be hit besides you." We proceeded on foot, therefore, along a valley which branched at the end into two passes. In both very active fighting had been going on, and as we came up the guns were baying merrily, waking up most extraordinary echoes in the hills. It was difficult to believe that it was not thunder.

There was one terrible voice that broke out from time to time in the mountains—like the angry voice of the Holy Roman Empire. When it came all other sounds died down into nothing. It was—so I was told—the master gun, the vast 17in. giant which brought down the pride of Liege and Namur. The Austrians have brought one or more from Innsbruck. The Italians assure me, however, as we have ourself discovered, that in trench work beyond a certain point the size of the gun makes little matter.

When we arrived at the spot where the two valleys forked we were halted, and we were not permitted to advance to the advanced trenches, which lay upon the crests above us. There was about 1,000 yards between the adversaries. I have seen types of some of the Bosnian and Croatian prisoners, men of poor physique and intelligence, but the Italians speak with chivalrous praise of the bravery of the Hungarians and of the Austrian Jager.

Spare the Toothbrush, Spoil the Joints

By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.

Toothache is one of the oldest pains in the world, but dentistry one of the newest sciences. We have shown our teeth to our enemies and gnashed them in rage and gritted them in agony and smiled to display their pearly gleam for thousands of years, but we have only just begun to clean them. The only tooth powder that we used up to half a century ago was the proverbial "peck of dirt."

But when after centuries of neglect we first look ourselves squarely in the mouth and find that some of our grinders have gone bad on us, we throw up hands of horror and declare that our teeth are breaking down and going to destruction under the strains of civilization, and that the human race will soon be toothless as well as hairless.

But, as a matter of fact, we have only our own ignorance and neglect to blame for their present condition, and if they hadn't been as tough as the proverbial sole leather—tougher, in fact, for they have had to eat it many and many a time—they would have decayed and disappeared long ago under the abominable treatment that we have given them.

All Defects Preventable

Whether they were sounder or shipwreckier than they are now two hundred or two thousand years ago we have no means of knowing, because nobody ever looked to see. But one thing we do know, that they respond promptly and in the most gratifying manner to kind treatment, especially if caught young, that all their defects are preventable and that at the present rate the next fifty years will show the finest average sets of teeth in human jaws that the sun ever shone on.

Thoughtful and observant dentists are already declaring that bridges, plates and false teeth are being resorted to later in life than they were thirty years ago; that there is no reason why an intelligent octogenarian should not possess a full set of his own teeth in good condition, and that false teeth of all sorts will become rarer instead of commoner. "Stand by your teeth and your teeth will stand by you" is the motto of modern dentistry.

An interesting illustration of the extreme recentness of our attempts to take care of the teeth of the community has just been furnished by the celebration of the first anniversary of the splendid Forsythe Dental Institute of Boston. In its first twelve months of existence it has treated almost twenty thousand children and given Boston the proud distinction of being the only city in the United States which is prepared to protect the teeth of all of its children.

Child's Cry Started Hospital

This intelligent and priceless public benefaction is the gift of the four bachelor brothers whose name it bears, who had amassed a fortune, quite a moderate one as modern fortunes go, in the manufacture of belting for machinery. The story of its growth is as quaint and picturesque as it is charming, starting from such a trivial foundation as a child's cry in the night. The older of the brothers was awakened one night by a child crying with toothache. On inquiring in the morning what was the cause of the crying, he asked why the parents hadn't taken the child to a hospital for proper treatment, and was told that there was no hospital for the care of poor children's teeth.

The pity of this lack impressed him so strongly that within a few weeks he drew up a clause to be added to his will bequeathing $500,000 for the establishment of such a hospital. But before he could carry out his intention he was suddenly taken ill and died, and the codicil was found among his papers after his death unsigned. So far from standing on their legal rights his brothers, who were his sole heirs, after looking into the matter carefully, decided that half a million dollars was hardly sufficient for an enterprise of such great public value and added another million dollars to the endowment, including the name of another brother, who had previously died and making the institute a memorial to them both.

With this foundation the enterprise was launched. But the brothers were not satisfied yet, and when two years later a third brother died the survivor added another two million dollars to the endowment and another name to the memorial plate. Its foundation and splendid accomplishment of usefulness during its first year is a personal tribute to the surviving brother, who has been everything from architect to general superintendent during its planning and building and business manager during its operation.

The Sisters Of Saba Pacha

How They Welcomed The British

By A Supernumerary

Somewhere in Egypt.

When the British Army strolled across the sea and prepared to make itself at home in Egypt, the Sisters of the Sacred Heart decided that war makes a lot of queer differences and that they must march with the times. And that is why very many hundreds of us will remember Saba Pacha for ever.

For very many years they had led their quiet, sacred life there in the convent by the sea. Each day, I suppose, brought its round of work and prayer. There would be children to teach and temporal works of mercy to perform. The house and the big, beautiful garden would demand and receive attention. . . . It is written, is it not, that those who are happy have no history? So they went about the business to which they had devoted their lives, exiles from their beloved France, yet making for themselves a home in this strange land. And then, as I have said, the Army arrived.

Camp life in Egypt is not quite all that the heart of man can desire. It is largely compounded of sand and flies and creosol. The scenery which surrounds the camps is interesting for about thirty-six hours, and then for many more than thirty-six days it appears to be merely damnable, affording no rest for sun-scorched eyes nor any comfort for the heart. There come the memories of green meadows, of the dear, deep lanes of our own land, of the dusky, secret woods with their little streams. It is not good to have to exchange these for a vista of sand-swept palms, and I suppose the Sisters of the Sacred Heart realised what we should be feeling.

There they were, with their big, cool house and the wonderful garden, where, tolling year by year, they had made a home for the shadows and a resting place for the little breezes from the sea. Outside the high walls of the garden were the thousands of dusty soldiers for whom there was no shade nor any shelter from the heat. Perhaps they discussed the matter in their quick, delightful French, or perhaps it is simply an order of the quiet little Mother Superior. Whether it came by agreement or by command I cannot tell, but the gates were opened and the Army was told that it might come in.

English Roses

But first there were preparations to be made. A room was set apart, and the little French nuns made it ready with thoughtful thoroughness. They laid in a stock of English books and magazines. Somehow or other they organised a supply of English newspapers which is equal to that of any of the clubs in Alexandria. They provided paper and pens and ink, and somehow or other copies of the latest musical comedies came to live side by side with the "Liber Gradualis" in the music-room. And I am inclined to think that some at least of the sisters procured little books of Anglo-French phrases—the sort of thing that enables you to ask in an alien tongue if your brother has the mustard of his grandfather's gardener's aunt. When all things were made ready the intimation was sent out that all soldiers were most welcome, that the Army was at liberty to make use of the garden and of the room all day long. On the afternoon of my third day in Egypt, when I was beginning to curse the land, a man I had met suggested that I had better go to Saba Pacha first. In that garden, in the shelter of bamboo, oleander, hibiscus, and palm, I found roses whose names I knew and a great bed of utterly English violets.

It is possible to talk to roses and violets and such things as that bed of wild strawberries which I found later on. If you have just come out from home you can give them the latest tidings from garden, hedge, and bank. In their turn they will remind you of very gracious pictures, and of those dear, permanent things to which in the end we shall return. So, at least, it seemed on the Sunday evening in the garden of the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Saba Pacha.

There in the cool shadows were all sorts of friendly familiar plants. Even the kitchen garden had a word of welcome, and all the strange growths seemed more friendly. And this idea of mine seemed to be shared by a considerable company of assorted soldiers, who were making a business-like tour, inspecting everything, and noting with careful delight the progress which had been made by a row of French beans during the past week. It is as though they were at home again, making the weekly tour of the neighbor's garden. I heard one large artilleryman struggling to explain to one of the little sisters an infallible cure for green fly.

The Frog Chorus

Later there was a service for those who were of the faith, and for any of the others who might care to attend. The chapel of the convent was crowded to the door, till there was scarcely any room left for the nuns themselves, but one saw them through door or window, flitting to and fro, smiling so happily, running sometimes to fetch an extra chair, arranging rows of seats outside a great French window for those who could not get into the chapel itself. Through the windows came the little breeze of evening and the murmur of the quiet sea. Presently it was dark and there were stars in the distant sky. The men were singing very lustily one of those hymns which we have all known all through our lives, and I was watching the face of the Mother Superior.

She stood there, that gracious little lady, so pleased and happy. It was all very strange to her, I suppose, that crowd of men, that chorus of the great, rough voices, but she understood, and was well satisfied. A little later she was shaking hands with all of us, her guests of an evening, as we passed out, bidding us to come again, to come whenever we liked. As we passed out the colony of bull-frogs from the little pond at the foot of the banana palm were discussing the affairs of the nations after their fashion, and a man in front of me stopped.

"I chucked a brick at a lot of those blighters the other night," he said. "Seemed to me they were making a row no frogs had any business to make—but it's a sort of different here. Don't think I mind it so much after all." He passed on, with a friendly nod towards the unconcerned choristers.

So we who have found the way to the quiet garden go to and fro about our business in this warm and dusty country, from north to south, from east to west. We perform to the best of our ability the tasks appointed to us, doing such things as we may to bring nearer that peace for which the world is waiting. For weeks, perhaps for months, we are far away, where the scorching wind pours the sand into the new-cut trenches, where the loaded revolver is ever to hand. But sooner or later we return, to note once more the progress of the French beans, to pay one more visit to the violets, and to call the roses by name.

Notes and Comments

The Censorship again! Never has an institution been so mercilessly belabored: and that is saying a good deal in France. First one paper, then another protests and waxes ironical. L'Homme Enchaine appears in public with blank editorials, but for the name of the article and the well-known signature. So does L'Humanite. Even Le Temps in exasperation the other day found a fresh epithet for the enemy. It said (it has often said it, but more mildly) that the censor did not confine himself to military and diplomatic matters, but attempted to prop tottering political reputations. His "metier," in fact, was that of a "retameur d'aureoles dedorees!"

* * *

For considerably more than ten years the cinematograph has been an institution in many countries, and its effects are now beginning to be noted in a steady stream, almost from day to day. The latest news in this connection comes from Yorkshire. The West Riding county council has found that parents are getting into the habit of taking their children to cinematograph matinees in school hours. As a consequence, in granting cinematograph licenses, it is now stipulated that children of school age shall not be admitted during school hours. Such prompt action is welcome. It affords, moreover, a proof that the authorities in Yorkshire evidently recognize that the development of the cinematograph calls for watchful attention.

* * *

One fifth of a dollar in gold, the coin recommended by Paul M. Warburg of the American federal reserve board as an ideal basis of accounting between American republics, will doubtless, if adopted, have a new name of some sort. But, whatever it is called, it will be, like the franc, lira and peseta, a standard fixed largely by peoples whose linguistic and institutional sources are Latin. The reserve board member's advice is a reminder that the people of the United States were formerly on a sort of Latin footing, when they had in circulation their 20-cent piece.

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

ARE YOU REALLY GOING BACK TO YOUR NATIVE LAND - BARON?
YES - MY COUNTRY NEEDS ME - I'M GOING TO THE WAR - I MUST SEE MR. JIGGS BEFORE I GO!
AH! MR. JIGGS - I JUST DROPPED IN TO SAY GOOD BYE!
THAT'S GOOD -
I'M GOING BACK TO MY COUNTRY TO JOIN THE ARMY - MY COUNTRY CALLS -
THAT IS GOOD NEWS!
WHY?
BECAUSE IF YOU ARE GOIN' BACK TO JOIN THE ARMY THE WAR MUST BE OVER!
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

1918 Three Dates Worth Watchful Waiting **1921** World Regeneration And Peace Possibilities **1925**

By Charles W. Wood

New York, June 18.—The war is young yet. Peace—that is, decisive peace—cannot come for two or two and a half years; but America is safe for a few months at least. This country will positively not become involved in the war until November or December; whether we get mixed up then depends on the outcome of another contest—a contest between the administration and the heavenly bodies. Take it from M. Willie de Kerlor, director of the Psychic Academy of Nice, France, who has just come to New York to teach Americans how to prophesy.

I met M. Kerlor at his hotel. He told me he liked the atmosphere of Greenwich Village and it is more than likely that the school of the prophets will be founded there. Somewhere on Washington Square, in the very capital of radicalism, he will tell earnest seekers how to develop their psychic powers.

No, M. Kerlor is not a long-bearded freak. He is thirty-three, sane, unaffected and agreeable. They call him professor, but he is too modest to accept the title and says he is only a student yet. Still, he has a reputation abroad which would give him standing here, even if he had not mystified the captain and passengers of the liner which brought him here by accurate prophecies concerning all sorts of details of the voyage.

M. Kerlor founded the Occult Club and Library in England, which embraces several thousand earnest mystics. He was official organizer of the International Congress of Experimental Psychology, held in Paris in 1913. He has always aimed to join the mystical with the practical. He created a sensation in England, in the early days of the war, by editing the "Telepathic War News," mental vibration service only. In this he described the retreat from Paris a few days before it occurred; but, unlike other mystics, he insists that there was nothing particularly wonderful in the performance.

Everybody, says M. Kerlor, is clairvoyant, clairaudient, psychometric, or psychically something; and there is no reason why most of us should depend on professional fortune tellers to ascertain what's coming to us. As a matter of fact, he claims, the fortune tellers don't know. They may be honest enough, but their "prophecies" are only telepathic impressions, drawn from the notions and guesses of other minds, and as likely to be wrong as any uninspired guess. The sure word of prophecy is something different. That can be attained only through cosmic consciousness.

How to attain cosmic consciousness in Greenwich Village is just one of the little things M. Kerlor intends to teach.

To M. Kerlor the signs of the times are not all written in the heavens. When the stars declare for war, that doesn't necessarily mean war. "Men at some times are masters of their fate," he quotes. They should rule their stars instead of being ruled by them. So he studies not only astrology but politics, economics and the human will. M. Kerlor may be called a rational mystic.

Just now M. Kerlor is busy finding out who is going to be our next President. It was the first question the ship news reporters asked him. Part of the answer came like a flash.

"I see an R, an O and a T," he said, and he wasn't quite sure that he didn't see an L.

"Roosevelt" was the obvious interpretation of the reporters; but M. Kerlor learned later that Root and Burton were also in the running, to say nothing of Estabrook, and—yes there is an R, an O and a T in the name of Thomas Woodrow Wilson. So M. Kerlor is looking up the horoscopes of all the Presidential possibilities, together with a mass of data a rational prophet has to have, and hopes to make an authoritative announcement soon.

It is possible, he told me, for the United States to remain permanently out of the war. But this cannot be done unless those in authority defy the fate which some of the stars are trying to fasten on them. Our real mission, he said, is that of peacemaker to the nations; and Uncle Sam's present duty is to put up his sword and get busy with all his resources feeding and caring for the stricken countries.

"Love," he said, "Is the only power which can overcome the hate this war has generated. Man is an expression of two entities, the man-animal and the God-Man. It is in such a crisis as this that the choice is made, whether he shall sink to the beast or rise to the divine."

Prof. Kerlor was born in Geneva of a French-Swiss mother and a Polish father. He is now rated as a Polish citizen under the protection of the French Government. He is not pro-German or pro-Allies. He said he was pro-Human; but there would be small chance for humanity if Germany should win.

"It is possible," he said, "that something that looks like peace may be patched up soon. Let us hope not, for it would only mean more war and more suffering than if the truce were not attempted."

"Assuming that the war will go on two and a half years," I asked, "what then?"

"A still greater war," he said. Evidently he hated to say it. His sensitive, poetic face, canopied by a cloud of chestnut hair, seemed to be filled with spiritual anguish. He knows the meaning of war. He has a brother in the French army who was wounded terribly at Verdun.

"It is necessary," he said. "It is as if the millions who are now giving their lives so gallantly were almost wasting their bravery. After they have fought the war to a finish, they will awake to a realization that only one of the fundamental issues has been settled. All this present bloodshed is going to settle the issue of political democracy alone. The great inequalities will still remain. Then there will be an uprising of the lower classes throughout Europe that will outdo the present war in terror and frightfulness.

"This will not be a war of nations. It will be social war, a conflagration that will sweep away all the institutions on which our present civilization is established. Only when it has wrought its utmost will the world know real peace and harmony. There will be a form of socialism, but not the entire abolition of classes which socialists expect. Instead there will be co-operation of all classes; not merely economic, but a positive spiritual co-operation working for universal happiness.

"The years 1918, 1921 and 1925 are destined to be the great years in the regeneration of the world. Each will seem a turning point, each will be fraught with changes so great as to be hardly conceivable to the average mind today; but not until the latter date will the new birth be accomplished."

"America," continued M. Kerlor, "will also escape this greater war; but by comparatively peaceful readjustment will manage to share in the regeneration. There will be intense friction here, strikes and riots unprecedented; but it will be nothing compared to the social volcano which will overwhelm Europe. France, due to its system of land tenure, will escape much of the violence; but the uprising in Russia will be terrible, and England will suffer worst of all."

It was not clear what would happen in Germany. From some of the other prophecies, in fact, it was not clear whether there would be a Germany for things to happen in.

"When is all this to start?" I asked.

"Just as soon as this war is finished," he answered. "It is apt to begin while the troops are still on duty. Suddenly, before their former masters realize what is happening the guns of the common soldiers may be turned on them."

M. Kerlor did not come to America solely to teach. He came to study. With all his mysticism, he is not above learning, and he will take a course in psychology under Prof. Woodworth at Columbia. He was educated in France, Switzerland and England, with post-graduate work in the German universities; but he does not consider that sufficient for a man who wants to know.

"America," he said, "is the world's great laboratory. This is the country of invention and industrial magic. This is also the country of clairvoyant business. Socially and politically, you are still in a state of chaos; but even that is fortunate. Inasmuch as your institutions are still unformed and uncrystallized, they can be moulded to harmonize with the coming conditions, without that violent upheaval which will be necessary in Europe.

American society seems to be typified by your New York buildings. You have the greatest inequalities in the world. Your architecture is anarchistic, with no thought of social unity. Your buildings are the most beautiful and the ugliest; magnificent temples of business and little old eyesores each standing on its individual rights and swearing at the other vociferously."

M. Kerlor will reserve his most definite prophecies for America until he has studied the country more thoroughly. Human analysis and research, he says, have a part in all definite reading of the future. Astrology, he says is a good foundation. It reveals "planetary influences as the generator of cosmic perturbations," tendencies which only the strongest wills, or equally strong economic or social currents, can overcome.

"The great thing needful," he told me, "is to produce harmony on the physical plane, harmony of man's three natures, physical, spiritual and psychic. All men possess some psychic faculty. Clairvoyance, for instance, is only a development of the recognized faculty of intuition. That is why I speak of your chairvoyant business men, planning years in advance."

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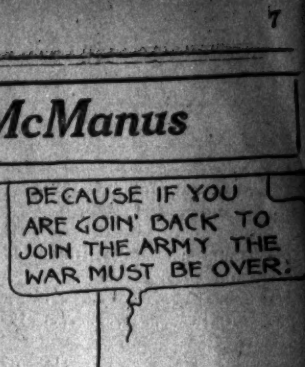
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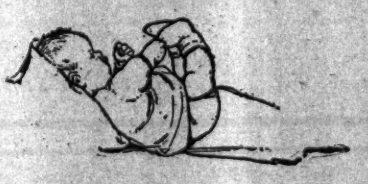

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 27, 1914.
Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.20
Chai Gold Bars: 973 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1921
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-9⅞—Tls.	7.08
Exch. @ 72.4—Mex....$	9.78
Peking Bar	360
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	30⅛d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London.....Fr.	28.14
Ex., N.Y. on London....T.T.	476⅛
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-9⅞
London	Demand	2-9 11/32
India	T.T.	209¾
Paris	T.T	395
Paris	Demand	395⅛
New York	T.T.	66⅞
New York	Demand	67
Hongkong	T.T.	73
Japan	T.T.	75½
Batavia	T.T.	162¼

Bank's Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.	2-11 1/16
London .....4 m-s. Docy.	2-11⅛
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.	2-11 1/16
London .....6 m-s. Docy.	2-11⅛
Paris .....4 m-s.	409½
New York .....4 m-s.	69⅞

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JULY

£1	—Hx. Tls.	6.14
Hx. Tls. 1	—Francs	4.55
" " 1	—Marks†	3.73
Gold $ 1	—Hx. Tls.	1.30
Hx. Tls. 1	—Yen	1.52
" " 1	—Rupees	2.42
" " 1	—Roubles	2.47
" " 1	—Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, July 27, 1914.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 92.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.25
Bukits Tls. 5.20
Butes Tls. 1.80
Consolidateds Tls. 3.40

Direct Business Reported
Butes Tls. 1.85
Samagagas Tls. 1.20

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, July 27, 1914.
BUSINESS DONE

Direct
Anglo-French Lands 6% Debs. Tls. 98.00 cash
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 92.00 cash

SHANGHAI DOCK CO.

The annual report of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., contains the following:—

The Net Profits for the year ended the 30th April, 1916, including the amount brought forward from last year, and after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities, amount to Tls. 603,137.70.

This amount the Directors recommend to be dealt with as follows, viz.:—

	Tls.
A Dividend of Tls. 7.50 per Share, absorbing..	414,000.00
To place to a Special Reserve Fund	130,000.00
Amount to be carried to New Account	59,137.70
	Tls. 603,137.70

In accordance with Par. 98 of the Memorandum and Articles of Association Two Directors, Mr. John Johnstone and Mr. R. S. F. McBain, retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, who offer themselves for re-election.

SINGAPORE RUBBER AUCTION

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from their Singapore agents regarding the rubber auction held on July 26:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet $123 per picul equivalent to 2s. 4½d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe $124 per picul equivalent to 2s. 4⅝d. in London.

Market strong, demand is good.

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PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
183 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, July 26.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex.

Spot, 2s. 2½d. Paid.

October to December 2s. 4¼d. Paid.

Tendency of Market, Quieter after firm.

Last Quotation, London, July 25:

Spot, 2s. 2d. Paid.

October to December, 2s. 3½d. Paid.

Tendency of Market, Quieter.

ENEMY TRADE MARKS AT H.K.

In the Hongkong Legislative Council on July 13th, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak moved the following resolution:—

"That it is expedient that all trade marks belonging to alien enemies and now on the Register here should be expunged, and it is therefore resolved that they be struck off the Register forthwith, and that subsequently to such trade marks being struck off the Register, that Section 19 of the "Trade Marks Ordinance of 1909" be amended by providing that no trade mark shall be registered, at any future period, which is identical with, or so closely resembles, as to be calculated to deceive, one which has been so struck off and that Section 3 of the "Merchandise Marks Ordinance of 1890" be amended so as to make it an offence under that Ordinance to imitate or apply to goods any trade mark identical with, or so nearly resembling as to be calculated to deceive, a trade mark which has been so struck off."

The resolution was defeated by the official majority of one—7 votes to 6.

Notice of the resolution appears to have been given when it was discovered that no fewer than 133 enemy trade marks had been renewed in the Colony since the beginning of the war. That the Hon. Mr. Holyoak had the support of the whole of the unofficial members of the Council for his motion to expunge from the local register all enemy trade marks shows clearly, says The China Mail, what the unofficial opinion is on a matter affecting the business interests of the Colony, and the commercial interests of the British Empire generally. Our Hongkong contemporary continues:—The argument put forward on behalf of the Government to the effect that the policy aimed at in the resolution is a post-war measure, is no adequate excuse for delaying its consideration. While it is true that the measures adopted in the United Kingdom and elsewhere with regard to enemy trading are all based on the idea of endeavoring to weaken the enemy's resources during the war, it must not be overlooked that the British Empire and its Allies have adopted at a Conference in Paris the outlines of a program of economic action after the war. Though the resolution to expunge from the Colonial Register all enemy trade marks was defeated by the official majority of one, a useful purpose has been served by focussing attention on this important question, and we have no doubt that it will now receive in influential quarters at home more attention than it has received hitherto.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

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The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

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Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, July 21.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor's report as follows:—

The past week has seen an active market with a large business done. Rates on the whole have ruled at about last week's level.

In Shanghai at last there are signs of a little activity, with the result that the Cotton share market has firmed up into buying quotations all round.

Rubber comes through from London at 2s. 3⅜d. per lb. (First Latex).

Banks.—Hongkong Banks are in demand at $770 after sales at the rate. An interim dividend of £2 3s. per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax is announced, payable on and after Monday, the 14th August, at rate of 2s. 1⅛d. per dollar.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have firmed up to a buying rate of $925, at which a small lot has changed hands. Cantons have been done at $395 whilst North Chinas at Tls. 162½, and Yangtszes at $260 are quiet at quotations.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires following on the rise in Unions are quoted $154 and Hongkong Fires have been dealt in at the advanced rate of $380, at which more shares are wanted.

Shipping.—Douglases have changed hands at $126½, at which rate more shares are offering. Preferred Indos are in steady demand at $47½ cum the interim dividend of 3% just declared, and Deferred Indos closed slightly easier at $131 offered for cash cum the 10% dividend. Both the Preferred and Deferred dividend will be paid at the rate of 2s. 1⅛d. per dollar, and will be free of Income Tax to these Shareholders on the Colonial Register. Star Ferries have come to business at $35, and Steamboats are wanted at $21½.

Refineries.—China Sugars suffered a set-back in the beginning of the week until a selling rate of $116 was quoted, but on the following day saw the infusion of a little strength, and at the close the rate is $118 buyers for cash. Malabons have had a sensational rise from last week's closing rate of $33 to $38 done for cash and $38½ and $39 for August.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats following the poorer outputs are quoted Tls. 26½ with no business to report. Raubs continue neglected at $2¾. Urals come through from London at 35s. 9d. cum the final dividend of 4%, making 9% for the year. Shells have been dealt in at 105s. Tronohs at 32s. 6d. are unaltered from last week.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves after business done at $84 are now wanted at $83. Hongkong Docks have been a steady market at $126 for the greater part of the week, closing with buyers offering $127. Shanghai Docks are quiet at Tls. 80.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals continue to offer at $97 with no business resulting. Hongkong Hotels are in strong demand at $112. Hongkong Lands have been done at $104½ cum the interim dividend of $3½ payable on 26th inst. Humphreys Estates have changed hands at $6.60. West Points at $90 cum the interim dividend of $2 payable today, and Kowloon Lands at $38 are quiet with nothing doing.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos at Tls. 135, Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 89½, Kung Yiks at Tls. 12, and Yangtszepoos at Tls. 5 are in steady demand from the North at quotations.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics could be placed at $47½. China Lights are in strong demand at $4.65. Hongkong Trams have been the medium of a large business at rates between $6.80 and $7 during the week, cum the interim dividend at the rate of 7% for the half-year, payable at 2/1⅛ per dollar on and after the September 13.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. The following is an approximate statement of the traffic receipts for the week ending July 15:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 28 weeks.
This year ..	$15,759	$386,516
Last year ..	12,445	300,025
Increase ...	3,314	86,491
Decrease ...	—	—

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos could be placed at $8½ and China Providents have come to business at $8½. Dairy Farms have advanced to a buying rate of $37½. Cements are wanted at $9½. Peak Trams at 9½ (old) and 75 cts. (new) are quiet at quotations. Hongkong Ropes have come to business at $32, at which they close buyers.

Exchange.—The demand rate on London is 2/-11/16 and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 72½.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended July 26, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1916	1915
Gross Receipts.....	$27,772.37	$21,441.42
Loss by currency depreciation..	7,292.33	5,747.49
Effective Receipts	$20,480.04	$15,693.93
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	27.98	28.79
Car miles run	73,750	57,766
Passengers carried....	1,253,154	962,796

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.....	$775 B.
Chartered.....	£52
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	2.15 B.
Cathay, pref.....	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$395 B.
North China.....	155 B.
Union of Canton.....	$945
Yangtsze.....	$257½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$154.
Hongkong Fire.....	$380 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.....	
Indo-China Def.....	Tls. 128
"Shell".....	105s. B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 17 B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien.....	Tls. 15 B.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 11 S.
Oriental Cons.....	33s. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 2¾ S.
Raub.....	Tls. 2.70 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	$126 B.
Shanghai Dock.....	Tls. 80 S.
New Eng. Works.....	Tls. 10¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 83½ B.
Hongkong Wharf.....	$83 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 93 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 94.
Weihaiwei Land.....	Tls. 3
Central Stores.....	$8⅛ B.
China Realty (ord.)..	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 137½ B.
E-wo Pref.....	Tls. 105 B.
International.....	Tls. 67½ B.
International Pref....	Tls. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 60 B.
Oriental.....	Tls. 32½ B.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 92 B.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 13 B.
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 4¾ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref....	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y..	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill....	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar.....	$118 B.
Green Island.....	$9.45 B.
Langkats.....	Tls. 26½ B.
Major Bros.....	11s. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra...	Tls. 165.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz.....	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn.....	$60.
Lane, Crawford.....	$95 B.
Moutrie.....	$55.
Watson.....	$6¾.
Weeks.....	$17 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 13.
Amherst.....	Tls. 2 S.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 10 B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 5½.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 38.
Batu Anam 1913.....	Tls. 1.70
Bukit Toh Alang.....	Tls. 5.35.
Bute.....	Tls. 1¾ B.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 2.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 13½.
Cheng.....	Tls. 3½ B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 3½.
Dominion.....	Tls. 12½ B.
Gula Kalumpong.....	Tls. 9½.
Java Consolidated.....	Tls. 19 B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 8 B.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1½
Kapayang.....	Tls. 29 B.
Karan.....	Tls. 15½.
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 10 B.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 20 S.
Padang.....	Tls. 15 B.
Pengkalan Durian....	Tls. 11¼
Permata.....	Tls. 7.
Repah.....	Tls. 1.40 B.
Samagagas.....	Tls. 1.10 S.
Seekee.....	Tls. 8½.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.80 S.
Senawang.....	Tls. 17½
Shanghai Klebang...	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 7¾ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref....	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang....	Tls. 1.80 B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 2.90
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 12½
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 5¼ S.
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1
Shanghai Seremban..	Tls. 1.05 B.
Taiping.....	Tls. 2¾.
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 1 B.
Tebong.....	Tls. 24¼ B.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2½ S.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 6.10 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber..	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 11.
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 86 B.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury....	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 89 S.
S'hai Waterworks....	Tls. 288¾

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boseh-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for July 26 was 115 tons."

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, July 26.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills were:—

Tenders for Bills and Deferred Transfers:

Highest price	1s. 4 1/16d.
Tenders at	1s. 4 1/32d.
Receive	8%

Tenders for Transfers:

Highest price	1s. 4 1/16d.
Tenders at	1s. 4 1/16d.
Receive	8%

Total amount sold during the week Rs.3,143,000

HUGE SUM IS ADDED TO AMERICAN ARMY BILL

$146,000,000 Increase Over Measure As It Left House Made By Senate

Washington, D. C., July 3.—The army appropriation bill, revised by the senate military affairs committee, was today approved by the committee and ordered reported to the senate. As it is to be reported, the bill carries a total of $328,000,000, an increase of $146,000,000 over the bill as it passed the house.

BERLINER TAGEBLATT

Copenhagen, June 29.—The Berliner Tageblatt's morning edition today was seized by the police in order that no copies should get abroad.

AMUSEMENTS

ASTOR ROOF GARDEN THEATER
Under the Blue Sky

NOTICE

I have rectified the main, bad features of this show. I now have **good light, good films** and am projecting a 20 foot picture.

This is as large or larger than any projection in Shanghai

Change of Program Tonight

FEATURE FILM
"HEARTS IN EXILE"
5 Reels 5 Reels
Starring
Courtenay Foote of "Hypocrites" Fame and Clara Kimball Young, Famous Broadway Star.
A Picture Worth While

ALSO
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
at his very funniest
2 Reels Entitled
"HIS PREHISTORIC PAST"
Some Laugh Producer, and The Latest War Graphic

VAUDEVILLE
The 2 Jarrots
in an Entire Change Featuring The Sensational
TANGO APACHE
The Parisian Tango and the Screamingly Funny
WHIRL WIND DUMMY
New Songs—New Patter—New Dances

Booking ASTOR HOUSE M. H. Newman

When motoring during these SUMMER EVENINGS why not stop at

THE SICCAWEI HOTEL
6 SICCAWEI ROAD
"Shanghai's Coolest Resort"

A STRING BAND
will play every evening, from 11 p.m., commencing
Tuesday, August 1.
COLD SUPPERS
EXCELLENT WINES

Tel. W. 937

For paper of any kind
See
"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."
No. 6, Kiangse Road

THE Apollo THEATRE
Programme for 28th, 29th and 30th July

"THE TWO PEARLS"
This fine exclusive bristles with exciting situations, conveying a picture-story which must arouse intense interest.
IN THREE REELS

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting latest events of interest.

"OCEAN, THOU MIGHTY MONSTER"
An interesting scenic picture.

"WELL MENDED
Fine comic, featuring little Bobby.

"THERE'S MUSIC IN THE HAIR"
Vitagraph Comedy.

"A BACK-YARD THEATRE"
Keystone Comedy.

VICTORIA THEATRE
NEW PROGRAMME
For 28th, 29th, 30th & 31st July

SHOWING
The Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Episodes
OF THE
"BROKEN COIN"
Six Parts

OLYMPIC THEATRE
PROGRAMME
For 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st July, 1916

"COWBOY EXPLOITS"
Interesting

"ERROR IN KIDNAPPING"
Vitagraph Comedy

"NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC"

"MISS FATTY'S SEASIDE LOVERS"
Keystone Comedy

"THE BROKEN COIN"
The 6th and 7th Episodes
Four Parts

St. George's Gardens
Bubbling Well

Open-Air Cinema Theatre
Every evening 9.15 p.m.

TONIGHT
THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE
Episodes 12 and 13

For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone WEST 802

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE
Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Friday, Saturday & Sunday, 28th, 29th and 30th July.

"TILLIE'S PUNCTURED ROMANCE"
Six Reels of Charlie Chaplin Comedy. This is a brand new copy, just received from London.
Undoubtedly the best Comic Picture ever produced, enough to make even the most worried and low-spirited persons continuously laugh and enjoy a most pleasant evening after dinner.

No Advance on Prices.
Dress Circle Seats .....30 Cents.
Matinee Sunday Afternoon.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
W. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Ilollo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 45,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT.
Gouvernour Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hollo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun (Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochew, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositer whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, . J. Perretta.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 26,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. L. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

13 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking
Authorised Capital $20,000,000.0
Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,0-0.0-

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Valdivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

March 15, 1916.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,933.77
U.S. $6,878,933.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Singapore
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Tientsin
Hankow	Panama	Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager
1A Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital .Sh Tls 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital....Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,85-
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager

BELGIAN MINISTER INJURED

Paris, July 1.—A fatal motor accident occurred in the neighborhood of Chalons-sur-Marne today. While M. Helleputte, the Belgian Minister for Public Works, was proceeding to the temporary refugee shelters in the department of the Marne his car turned over. The chauffeur was killed, and M. Helleputte was very seriously injured.

The Minister was conveyed to the commune of Chaintrix.

LOANS FROM CANADA

Ottawa, June 29.—The Canadian Finance Minister has arranged with Canadian bankers for an additional credit of £5,000,000 to pay for war munitions made in Canada for Britain, thereby saving loss through the rate of exchange. This makes a total of £30,000,000 provided by the Dominion Government and Canadian banks for this purpose.

NEW YORK GUARD OFF FOR MEXICAN BORDER

Full Preparation, Even Medical Examination, Subordinated To Speed

New York, June 26.—More than 17,000 National Guardsmen of all arms of the mobile service, drawn from six States in the Eastern Department of the army, will be speeding toward the Rio Grande before tonight. With the exception of two of the thirteen regiments of infantry, all of the troops are from this State, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts.

Orders for these troops to start for the border within twenty-four hours were issued late last night by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the army, from his headquarters on Governors Island.

For the first time since the Spanish War the offices of the department commander and his staff on Governors Island were open at night. General Wood sat at his desk on the second floor of the headquarters building directing by telephone and by telegraph the feverish activities of the regular army inspectors and mustering-in officers in each of the twenty States and the District of Columbia, which are included in the Eastern Department.

The same orders received by General Wood were also sent to Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Central Department in Chicago, and to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, in command of the Western Department at San Francisco.

At 11.50 o'clock last night General Wood issued orders designating the number of units that must be started south within twenty-four hours from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. The orders to General O'Ryan instructed him to have ready to move at a moment's notice the Seventh, the Fourteenth, Seventy-first, and Forty-seventh regiments of infantry, the First Cavalry, the entire Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, one regiment of field artillery, the Signal Corps Battalion, one field hospital, and one ambulance company.

To Adjt. Gen. Sadler of New Jersey went orders to assemble for immediate entraining one regiment of infantry, probably the Fifth, two troops of cavalry, two batteries of field artillery, one field hospital, and one ambulance company.

The orders to the Massachusetts Guard called for four regiments of infantry, the Second, the Fifth, the Eighth, and the Ninth Regiments; one battalion of field artillery, the First Squadron of Cavalry, the Signal Corps, one field hospital, and one ambulance company.

The Connecticut troops ordered South are the first and Second Regiments of Infantry, the Yale University Battery of field artillery, the signal corps, and one ambulance company.

Late last night after he had designated the units to be started from New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Connecticut today, General Wood received a message from the Adjutant General of Vermont stating that the Green Mountain State had one regiment of infantry ready to start whenever he said the word. General Wood replied with orders to start the command south immediately, and it will leave Burlington this afternoon.

General Wood also ordered the First Florida Infantry to make preparations for immediate departure, and that command may get away tonight, certainly tomorrow, according to the response General Wood received from the Adjutant General of that State.

Tomorrow infantry, artillery, and other units from Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, and other States will begin to move. The commander of the forces in the District of Columbia wired shortly after midnight that one regiment of infantry was ready to go, and orders were issued for the command to prepare to move. Orders to the Virginia, Georgia, New Hampshire, Kentucky, Maine, Rhode Island, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, and Tennessee troops to move will be issued as fast as those units report ready.

Coast Artillery Starts

San Francisco, June 25.—Seven companies of the Coast Artillery Corps of the regular army stationed at Forts Winfield, Scott, Baker, and Miley, 505 officers and men, started for the Mexican border tonight on receipt of unexpected orders from the National capital. The troops entrained at the Southern Pacific station. Ten companies of the Coast Artillery Corps will remain behind.

Evidence of unusual activity at the local coast defense forts was seen today as early as noon, but a veil of secrecy was thrown over the activities of the troops. Public interest in the movements of the United States troops was heightened early in the afternoon when in practically every theater and place of public gathering here were read from stage and rostrum orders calling in all troops.

PRINCE OSCAR'S AIDE ARRIVES IN ATHENS

By J. M. N. Jeffries

Athens, June 28.—That the Germans continue to follow events in Greece with deep interest is proved by the arrival of secret German emissaries in the form of military officers headed by Major Wilhelm von Schweinitz, aide-de-camp to Prince Oscar of Prussia. He arrived on the very evening of the presentation of the Powers' Note, carrying several bags of correspondence and sealed despatch-boxes of such importance that he would not allow anyone else to carry them. These Germans came into Greece by the Epirus route (through Albania) with the idea of escaping the Allies' surveillance.

The German Professor Karo, the chief instrument of Baron Schenk, the German spies' master here, is probably leaving Athens on the return of the German emissaries or on a mission connected with their visit. The professor's journey is supposed to be to Olympia "for archæological research." It will be wise for us, therefore, in no wise to relax our vigilant attention from the course, of Greek affairs.

It has become obvious that the Anti-Government Party will do all in their power to delay the elections as much as possible. The Neon Asty threw out a hint yesterday by saying that the elections could not be held before the end of September. M. Romanos, the Greek Minister in Paris, is here on leave but is returning to his post immediately, and is also to visit London. This journey will probably take the place of the special mission which had been expected to the Allied capitals.

It is, of course, understood that Major von Schweinitz and his companions are on no sort of mission to the Zaimis Government, which is firmly determined to maintain independence of action between all parties and would not tolerate any such mission.

King Constantine this evening signed the general demobilisation decree, which takes effect on July 1. Only half the 1913 class are to remain under arms in order to complete the peace footing of the army.

King Constantine was the primary factor in determining the acceptance of the Powers' Note.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on July 25, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	16-20
Pomfret	"	16-20
Salmon	"	none
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	50-90
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	20-25
Geese	each	50-1.00
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	15-18
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	none
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Pigeon	"	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	5-12
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	15-20
Oranges	per lb.	20-25
Peaches	"	10-20
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	8-10
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	8-10
Pumelees	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	12-20
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	5-6
Asparagus	per doz.	20-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	each	3-4
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	"	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.50-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	6-8
Tomatoes	"	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.45
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	30
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.80
Bara	"	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 20	4.00	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug 2	..	Seattle	Canada maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 3	..	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
.. 11	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 15	9.30*	Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 17	..	Boston, NewYork via Panama	City of Naples	Br.	S. Tomes
.. 18	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Sept 8	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S.Co.
.. 15	..	San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 28	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
29	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	4.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Aug 1	noon	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 2	P.M.	Yokohama	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
.. 3	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 3	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Athos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 8	..	Moji, Kobe	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
.. 11	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 18	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

July 20	10.00*	London, etc via Cape	Sawa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug 1	D.L.	London via Cape	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 4	11.00*	Marseilles via Suez	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 6	A.M.	London via Cape	Ateuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 7	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
.. 11	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Fr.	Cie M.M.
.. 16	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Athos	Br.	B. & S.
.. 16	D.L.	London via Cape	Helenus	Br.	Glen Line
.. 20	P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glengyle	Br.	P. & O.
.. 21	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
Sept 15	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Glen Lide
.. 14	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlogan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion		

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 28	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
29	D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
29	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Haogchow	Br.	B. & S.
30	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 31	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
Aug 1	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 1	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co
.. 1	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 3	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Sept 6	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 28	noon	Nicoloisk	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	D.L.	Newchwang	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	A.M.	Tientsin direct	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 28	10.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 28	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 29	D.L.	Chinwangtao, Newchwang	Hunan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 29	noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 29	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 29	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 31	P.M.	Haichow, Yochow	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
Aug 1	1.00	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 1	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 2	P.M.	Vladivostock	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
.. 4	..	Vladivostock	Takeshima maru	Br.	Moller & Co

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
28	M.M.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
28	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
28	M.N.	do	Changon	Br.	Geddes & Co.
28	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
29	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
29	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 30	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 31	M.N.	do	Kiangwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug 1	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 2	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
July 27	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
July 27	Japan	Genzan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B.K.	
July 27	Hongkong	Maricota maru		Jap.		
July 27	Hankow	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 27	Hankow	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
July 27	Chefoo	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 27	Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
July 27	Hankow	Tsesangtah	476	Br.	C. I. & E.L. Co.	
July 27	Antung	Hakushin maru	827	Jap.	S. M. R.	
July 27	Hankow	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 27	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
July 27	Hankow	Hunan	1143	Br.	B. & S.	
July 27	Japan	Fudo maru	1112	Jap.	M. B. K.	
July 27	Amoy	Hangchow	999	Br.	B. & S.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
July 27	Hankow etc.	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
27	Hankow etc.	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.
27	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
27	Hankow etc.	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
27	Hankow etc.	Pengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.
27	San Francisco	L. Luchenbach	2574	Am.	R. Dollar Co.
27	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.
27	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	3696	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	Antung	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.
27	Inland Water	Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
27	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	S.M.S.N. Co

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
S H	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
Y T P D	June 24	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	2		Strait

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Suzuida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain A. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, the 28th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Saturday, the 29th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (lectric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier), Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. R. Y. Paramore, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. W. C. T. Filmer, will leave on Friday, August 18. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kiangwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan from Hongkong, is due at Woosung at 1 a.m. tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Glen Line s.s. Glengyle, from London, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday afternoon, the 26th instant, and is due here tomorrow evening.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai via Foochow on the 30th instant.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Amoy for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Newchang for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai on the 30th instant.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Suwa Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Wednesday, and may be expected to arrive at the Co.'s buoy today at 10.30 a.m. The tender carrying up passengers and mails is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty about noon. This steamer will be despatched for London on Saturday, July 30.

Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dalny:—Mr. Borodonsky.

Per Geddes and Co.'s s.s. Changon from Hankow:—Dr. Hewett.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow:—Mr. Scott, Mr. Venicable, Mr. Lorden, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Hulme, and Mr. and Mrs. D. Georgus.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. Manley.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming from Tientsin:—Mr. H. G. Vass, Mr. W. W. Temple, and Mr. Harris.

Passengers Departed

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho for Hankow:—Mr. Lo King-kee, Mr. Ching Bing-him.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kingsing for Tientsin:—Mr. J. H. Hinton, Mr. G. M. Jameson, Mrs. Jameson, and Mr. W. Loam.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan will leave the Customs jetty at 4 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

26.—The high pressures are decreasing over Japan. The typhoon of the Bonin recedes away towards N.E. Light and variable breezes along the whole coast. Fine weather at Shanghai.

27.—Weather still fine at Shanghai. Banks of low fog before sunrise. The pressure is slowly falling.

Meteorological Readings

Thursday, July 27, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	755 02	755 37
" " inches	29.73	29.74
Variation mm. for 24 h	†1.95	†1.88
Variation mm. for 12 h	+0.04	-0.84
Wind (Direction	Calm	ESE
Wind (Khom per hour	0	8
Wind (Miles	0.0	5.0
Temperature (Cen	19°8	27°8
Temperature (Fahr	67.7	82.1
Humidity: co	100	69
Nebulosity: 5-10	1	5
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
July 26	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 26	Chinwangtao	Asuta maru	1347	Jap.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
July 28	Hongkong	Bolton Castle	3699	Br.	Dodwell	SOCW
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
July 25	Chinwangtao	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	10 p
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
July 23	Moji	Hokuto maru	670	Jap.	N.K.K.	Woosung
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 23	Tientsin	Kingsing	1963	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 24	Swatow	Kansu	1143	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
July 25	Hankow	Kianghsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 26	Japan	Katsnura maru	1073	Jap.	M. B. Co.	
July 26	Chefoo	Koonshing	1333	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 28	Hankow	Luenho	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 22	Hankow	Meian	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
July 26	Japan	Muncaster Castle	3050	Br.	Dodwell	B III
July 10	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
July 6	Chinwangtao	Patriot	608	Br.	K. M. A.	10 p
July 26	Japan	Paling maru	1435	Jap.		10 p
July 26	Vladivostock	Poltava	1960	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
July 19	Cruise	Store Nordjske	598	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	8 p
July 26	Chefoo	Shengking	1034	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 26	Hankow	Tuckwo	2305	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 25	Hongkong	Telamon	2819	Br.	B. & S.	
July 25	Japan	Toto maru	1167	Jap.	S. S.	9 p
July 28	Hongkong	Talshun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S. N. Co.	KLYW
July 25	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
July 26	Swatow	Yusang	1122	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 26	Japan	Yawata maru	2159	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

Sailed from Shanghai

London, etc.		
Anttiochus	July 26	
Ajax	May 9	
Carmarthenshire	June 28	
Ceylon	May 26	
City of Lincoln	June 2	
City of Vienna	June 17	
Cyclops	June 9	
Eurybates	June 24	
Hirano Maru	May 3	
Kaga Maru	May 21	
Kamo Maru	June 4	
Katori Maru	June 18	
Kashima Maru	July 2	
Lycaon	June 2	
Merionethshire	May 11	
Monmouthshire	May 29	
Mishima Maru	July 16	
Nellore**	July 9	
Ningchow	May 27	
Nyanza**	June 26	
Oanfa	May 21	
Priam	July 18	
Tydeus	June 29	
Yeddo	May 5	
For Marseilles, etc		
Andre Lebon	July 5	
Atlantique	July 20	
Magellan	June 22	
For Bombay		
Nankin	July 24	
FOR ROTTERDAM		
Nippon	July 17	
For Vancouver, etc.		
Arabien	June 14	
Empress of Russia	July 14	
Itsukushima Maru	June 20	
Justin	June 14	
Mexico Maru	July 13	
Montcagle	July 5	
Nanking Maru	July 8	
Sado Maru	July 2	
Shidzuoka Maru	July 24	
Yokohama Maru	June 12	
For New York		
Bloemfontein	May 27	
G. W. Fenwick	May	
Muncaster Castle	July 27	
St. Bede	June 28	
Toyooka Maru	July 11	
For San Francisco, etc.		
Alvarado	July 19	
Asia Maru	July 17	
Cacique	June 5	
China	July 3	
Floridian	May 27	
Hazel Dollar	June 27	
Manila Maru	June 28	
Tenyo Maru	July 24	
Yucatan	May 18	

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Agapenor	June 9	Aug. 9
Ajax		Oct. 7
Alcinous	June 24	Aug, 23
Demodocus	June 20	Aug. 26
Fushimi Maru	July 15	Sept. 5
Glaucus		Sept. 22
Glenartney	Juue 17	Aug. 1
Glengyle	May 21	July 27
Glenlogan	June 6	Aug. 1
Hirano Maru	July 29	Sept 19
Iyo Maru	June 3	July 29
Knight Companion	June 3	Aug. 16
Kitano Maru	July 1	Aug 22
Lycaon		Oct. 24
Miyazaki Maru	June 17	Aug, 8
Machaon	July 1	Sept. 1
Malta**	July 13	Aug. 18
Neleus		Sept 29
Nore**	June 29	Aug. 12
Pembrokeshire		Aug. 15
Perseus		Sept. 15
Pegasuey	June 1	July 31
Paostesilaus	June 16	Aug. 3
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Asia	July 13	Aug. 11
Empress of Japan	June 29	July 29
Empress of Russia	Aug 10	Sept. 9
Montcagle	Aug 1	Sept. 3
FROM NEW YORK		
City of Durham	May 15	July 30
City of Naples	May 2	Aug. 15
City of Oran	June 15	Aug. 1
Sanuki Maru	Mar. 25	July 27
St. Patrick	June 21	Aug. 30
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Bessie Dollar		July 27
Canada Maru	July 6	Aug.
Chicago Maru	June 22	July 28
Ecuador	Aug. 1	Sept. 26
Persia Maru	July 22	Aug. 17
Tacoma Maru	July 27	Aug 30
Shinyo Maru	July 8	Aug. 26
FROM MARSEILLES		
Athos	June 25	Aug. 2
Cordillere	July 9	Aug. 11
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Chile		Sept. 15
Japan (S. E A.)	June 11	Aug. 6
FROM CALCUTTA		
Santhia	July 5	July 30

* Due date is approximate.
**Transhipment from Colombo.

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Empress of Japan	July 29th	Montcagle	Aug. 26rd
Empress of Asia	Aug. 11th	Empress of Japan	Sept. 12th
†Montcagle	Sept. 2nd	*Empress of Asia	Sept. 23rd
Empress of Russia	Sept. 8th	Montcagle	Oct. 22nd
Empress of Asia	Oct. 6th	Empress of Japan	Nov. 8th

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,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 10
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 25
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 12

From Nagasagi to Manila

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 3

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CHAPMAN IS KILLED IN AEROPLANE FIGHT

First American Aviator To Lose Life In War Was Noted For Bravery

HE FOUGHT FIVE GERMANS

Shot in Mid-Air Over Teuton Lines At Verdun, Machine Nearly Torn To Pieces

Paris, June 24.—The first American airman died for France yesterday when Sergeant Victor E. Chapman of New York was shot dead over the German lines before Verdun in a fight with two aviatiks. He was a son of John Jay Chapman of New York and a graduate of Harvard. He was studying architecture at the Ecole de Beaux Arts before the war and enlisted in the foreign legion at the outbreak of hostilities. He was transferred to the aviation division a year ago.

Chapman joined the American escadrille near Verdun six weeks ago. He had already had seven machines shot under him and had downed four Germans, all falling within their lines, over which nearly all the air battles before Verdun have occurred. Last Saturday he was slightly wounded in the scalp, but he refused to leave his post.

Late yesterday he started on a trip over Nieuport and found Sergeant Norman Prince engaged hotly with five aviatiks. He immediately flew to the rescue. Chapman was then attacked by two enemy aviators, one behind and one before. He was killed in midair. The Captain and Prince are certain he was dead before the machine reached the ground, though the Germans continued to riddle the falling machine. They shot away its wings before it landed in the enemy lines.

Chapman Noted for Bravery

New York, June 25.—During the last few months the name of Victor E. Chapman has appeared frequently in dispatches as one of the most brilliant of the aviators now composing the Franco-American Flying Corps. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Jay Chapman of 325 West Eighty-second Street, now at their country home in Tarrytown, N. Y. When his father was told that Sergeant Chapman's machine had fallen within the French lines, he said: "My son's life was given in a good cause."

A week ago, when Sergeant Chapman was wounded while making a reconnaissance alone after being attacked from behind by a German Fokker which swooped down upon his machine from a height of more than 12,000 feet, his father, then here in the city, said: "If Victor is killed in battle, I am resigned. I am proud that he joined the French army and I think that every American boy ought to do the same."

Sergeant Chapman was in his twenty-seventh year. He served for about five months with a machine gun detachment of the American Legion, and fought through the battle of the Vosges. He was wounded after the first month's fighting, and on his recovery was assigned to the flying corps as a reward for bravery in the field. He served first as a pupil, then as an observer, and finally became a pilot, being rated as one of the best in the service.

On May 22 he again appeared in dispatches as a candidate for promotion to Sergeant, for driving off a large German battleplane which attempted to aid the aviation camp of the corps in revenge for the destruction of another German machine the day before, when Kiffen Rockwell of Atlanta, Ga., one of the original members of the corps, shot it down. Another brilliant exploit in which he took part was on June 1, when a German squadron made an attack on the French forces at Bar le Duc. They were met by a small squadron of the Franco-American Flying Corps, composed of Bert Hall, Elliot Cowdin, Norman Prince and Sergeant Chapman, under the command of a French Captain. There was a sharp fight, right over the village, and when the Captain and Prince were forced to descend after their cartridge magazines were shot away the other two kept up the battle. Then Cowdin's machine gun choked and he was forced to descend, leaving Hals and Chapman to cope with the superior forces of the enemy. The battle ended when a French squadron of aeroplanes came to their rescue and the Germans fled. This was a remarkable battle, as the Americans faced a force several times their number and yet none of the corps was wounded.

About a week ago Sergeant Chapman took part in another air battle and was slightly wounded. He said afterward that he had his narrowest escape from death in this fight.

First American Flier to Die

"A regular hail of bullets all around my machine riddled it," he wrote to a friend in Paris. "The controls were so damaged that only by holding them with the hand was I able to make a landing. I was lucky to get off with only a slight scalp wound, insufficient to cause me to leave the front."

Chapman was the first American aviator to be killed in the war. The corps, before his death, consisted of nine Americans under a French officer, living in a fine chateau several miles back of the firing lines. They have all done brilliant work and only last Wednesday Clyde Balsley fought a battle against such superior odds that his exploit aroused enthusiasm all over France. In The New York Times yesterday it was reported that the French air commandant had flown from the base to the front hospital especially to decorate him with the Military Medal and the War Cross. Lieutenant William K. Thaw and Lelutenant Kiffen Rockwell have both been cited in dispatches and mentioned for decoration. As early as October, 1915, Thaw fought five German machines single handed and brought one of them down. On May 16, 1916, he was mentioned for bravery and received the Military Cross. On May 27, with Hall, Cowdin, Chapman, and Rockwell, Lieutenant Thaw engaged in an eight-hour battle with greatly superior forces and succeeded in destroying three German machines —a Fokker, an aviatik and an avion. Thaw had a bone broken in his elbow by a German bullet, while Rockwell was wounded by pieces from an explosive bullet. Chapman escaped unhurt, although explosive bullets from the two aviatiks he was chasing struck his machine a number of times.

Corporal Chapman's father, John Jay Chapman, has been prominent in the preparedness movement since his return from France. During last March he recited a poem of his own composition called "The Sword" at the aviation rally held in Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the Aero Club of America and the National Special Aid Society. In this he glorified bravery and dwelt upon the duty of every loyal American to rally to the flag.

Lieut. Immelmann Fell 6,000 Feet To His Death

Berlin, June 24.—The Lokal Anzeiger prints a field letter from an eyewitness of First Lieutenant Immelmann's death flight. Lieutenant Immelmann had a record of fifteen enemy aeroplanes destroyed.

"It was 9 in the evening," says the letter, "when the rat-tat of aerial machine guns lured me out of my quarters, and I saw at a height of several thousand yards five aeroplanes in a hot fight; two Fokkers and three English and French biplanes. The tiny, swift Fokkers were like swallows in comparison with the big, lumbering but sure flying double-deckers. There was an increased liveliness aloft as the Fokkers overtook the biplanes and bore down on them with frightful speed. Amid a mad rattle of five machine guns our hearts stood still. Now the Fokkers have reached the enemy, but have turned themselves loose again. Then they pounce with fresh strength on the biplanes, now flying in confused circles. One of the Fokkers has singled out his prey and doesn't leave him. While the big biplane only seeks to fly lower or higher, the Fokker cuts off the escape each time. Suddenly the big machine reels.

"'Hurrah; he's hit!' is roared from a thousand throats. I was watching closely and noticed that the Fokker, too, was making curious tumbling motions, righting itself like an animal mortally wounded, then fluttering down, first slowly, then faster. A sudden jerk brings the machine again to a horizontal position. Thank God, I think, and breathe easier, when suddenly the Fokker overturns completely, the tail falls away, one of the wings flutters off, and, with an uncanny whistling sound, the machine precipitates from 6,000 feet earthward and strikes with a dull thud.

"I ran as fast as possible to the spot. The motor had buried itself deep in the earth, burying the pilot under it. A crowd of soldiers quickly gathered.

"'It's a Frenchman,' say some. Another answers, 'Unfortunately, it's a German.' But he gets threatening looks from the crowd. Meanwhile some of us have with great effort succeeded in turning over the motor, and several officers appear and supervise the examination of the dead. Is it an Englishman, Frenchman, or German? None knows for certain.

"At last we have opened the leather coat. The first thing we see is the Pour le Merite decoration. Immelmann or Boelcke? An anxious silence fell on all standing around. Then we found the Iron Cross and then the monogram 'MI' on the shirt.

"'Our poor Immelmann!' said a high officer present, and sadly we repeated it."

The Tagliche Rundschau also prints a letter from an eyewitness:

"Immelmann didn't make it easy for his enemies," says the letter. "He had already shot down three enemy fliers, and at the time of his death plunge he was engaged in a fight with two enemy machines. While he was pursuing and firing at the one his Fokker was hit by other. Probably a steel truss was broken, but Immelmann had bitten himself so firmly into his enemy that he didn't notice it. He continued to pursue his victim until suddenly the tail broke off, and Immelmann and his rudderless Fokker plunged to his death. His half-annihilated enemy was then brought down by Immelmann's comrades, also in Fokkers."

LONGSHOREMEN YIELD

Pacific Coast Strikers Give In To Shipowners

San Francisco, July 17.—The strike of the Pacific coast longshoremen which has tied up traffic in coast ports for the past six weeks, has come to an end, the strikers having yielded to the shipowners.

Previous to the announcement that the strike had ended, disorders in which the strikers participated, were reported from several of the Pacific ports.

A.D.C. ANNUAL MEETING

The chairman of the Amateur Dramatic Club, Mr. F. J. Burrett, at the annual general meeting held at the Lyceum Theater yesterday afternoon, in the course of his remarks said that the outstanding feature of the accounts was the item that the club had contributed $7,600 to the British Women's Work Association and that during this last season and those immediately preceding it the A.D.C. had contributed no less than $22,000 to the various war funds. He also said that in letting the theater at a particularly low rental the club had helped others to raise substantial sums for war funds. He went on to say that they must continue the good work and not cease until their assets had sunk to a low level, and then he knew that they would not have to appeal to the generous Shanghai public in vain.

The chairman's remarks were received with applause. Another point of interest that came out of the meeting was the announcement that in the early part of November the Club are to put on Gilbert and Sullivan's delightful light opera "The Gondoliers."

The following gentlemen were elected to serve on the Committee for the coming season. Messrs. F. J. Burrett, R. F. C. Master, R. E. Stewardson, G. R. Wingrove, S. J. Deeks, H. L. Hutchinson, R. C. Young, W. Armstrong.

The following members of the club are at present serving with the British forces: Messrs. J. C. Bosustow, G. B. Rossiter, W. E. Leveson, S. S. Sellick, G. C. Wingrove, J. T. Ford, B. R. Jackson, J. A. Turner, and R. W. Wingrove.

Shipping Bulletins

The N. Y. K. are adding many new freighters to their extensive fleet. The latest concerning these, is that a freight steamer, the Tsuyama Maru, of 7,252 tons gross, has been launched at the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard, Nagasaki. She is intended for the new eastern line, via the Panama Canal. The s.s. Toba Maru, built to the order of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha at the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, has also been launched. She is a sister ship to the Toyohashi Maru, gross tonnage 7,300. Her dimensions are: Length 445 ft., breadth 50 ft., depth 34 ft. and her speed is 14 knots. She is intended purely for a cargo boat and will serve as an extra steamer on the company's European service.

* * *

The discovery is announced of a reef of sand and rock beneath 4 to 6 fathoms of water south of Umage Island of the Osumi Archipelago, at 30° 43' 10" N. Lat. and 130° 51' 04" E. Long. This is the rock on which the Yubari Maru, of the Hokkaido Colliery Company, recently went aground.

* * *

It is reported from Manila that twenty-one old Spanish cannon, which were mounted on the ancient city walls, have been sold to Hongkong buyers for the utilisation of the metal at home in making big guns. They were shipped to Hongkong by Messrs. Smith, Bell and Co., on the Blue Funnel s.s. Ixion.

* * *

Considerable interest has been shown in Northern ports in the frequent visits of the motor ships belonging to the Swedish East Asiatic Company. The Danish motor ship Australien, 5,259 tons, of the East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen, Capt. Tofte, which was built last year together with the motor ships Panama, Colombia, Falstria, and Chile, is now in Dalny on her first trip there. She discharged a full cargo of oil consigned to the Standard Oil Co., of New York, her charterers.

S. S. CHINESE PRINCE MUST PAY MANILA FINE

Decision Handed Down Covering Missing Packages; Appeal to Home Office

Manila, July 15.—Decision in the customs administrative hearing, against the British steamer Chinese Prince, which is being detained by the customs authorities, for her failure properly to account for cargo listed on her manifest on her arrival here a week ago and for which she was refused clearance last Wednesday, was handed down yesterday afternoon by Insular Collector of Customs Stanley, fining the vessel and the officers thereof in the amount of P25 for each missing package for negligence in properly safeguarding cargo entrusted to their charge. Copies of the decision were duly furnished Smith, Bell and company, Ltd., the local agents of the steamer, the captain of the vessel, and the British consul.

Although nothing officially is known as to what action the agents of the vessel will take in view of the finding which modified to a great extent the amount of the fine originally promulgated by the customs authorities, it is understood that Smith, Bell and company, Ltd., immediately upon receiving notice of the decision, have cabled to the owners of the vessel for instructions. This move was taken by the agents in the belief that once the customs ruling in the matter was definitely known, it rested entirely with the owners to give instructions as to subsequent action.

In handing down his decision, Mr. Stanley makes the statement that the review of all evidence presented in the hearing fails to show that due care was exercised by the officers of the vessel to safeguard the cargo, as no evidence was presented tending to show that the authorities who seized the missing cargo had even accepted for same nor was entry asked by the captain of the vessel of the port authorities of Penang to be made in the ship's log. This fact, the collector of customs states, gives rise to rational doubt that the number of packages alleged to have been seized is as represented, the statement made by the captain as to the exact number not being supported by documentary evidence.

It is true, the decision admits, that supporting evidence made by the British counsul tended to show that the British authorities of Penang in a cable communication would seem to confirm the statement as to the number of packages alleged by the captain to have been seized, but makes the observation that the evidence submitted was not sufficient to warrant the vessel's release from all responsibility, and unless more evidence is obtainable in this respect, the fine must be imposed.

TAFT FOR ARMY OF 500,000

Adequate Preparedness Means 1,000,000 and Navy Next Britain's

New York, June 26.—Ex-President Taft told about 750 persons in the Washington Heights Community Chautauqua, Broadway and 159th Street, yesterday, his opinions on intervention in Mexico, the Philippines problem, preparedness, and other questions of the hour.

In introducing the ex-President as a speaker upon "Our World Relationships," William S. Bennet, Congressman from the Twenty-third District, said that Mr. Taft had had four years' training in the most exclusive school on the subject, a school that had only two living graduates.

Mr. Taft chuckled and remarked: "Yes, but we hope to make another graduate soon."

After recounting all the other responsibilities and international difficulties of the United States the ex-President said: "And we have Mexico—Mexico! the international nuisance!" In speaking of the struggle with Mexico in 1845 he remarked:

"We had Generals Scott and Taylor and brave officers and men, but, my friends, we were fighting Mexicans."

The present crisis in our relations with Mexico, he said, illustrated the lack of preparation in carrying out a policy of protecting the border and exhibited the need of a regular army of 250,000 men. He remarked that Mexico "now had a de facto Government that was not a de facto Government of peace and order, but instead, a state of anarchy."

Because of its possessions and protectorates in all parts of the world, because it is a Pacific as well as an Atlantic power, an Asiatic power as well as a South American power, as well as by reason of its part in international finance and other activities, Mr. Taft said he thought the United States might not be able to escape from another world war. Already the country had forsaken the attitude adopted at the beginning of the war, he said, that it "didn't care a darn what happened so long as it didn't happen to the United States."

Adequate preparedness meant an army of 500,000 or 600,000, or perhaps 1,000,000 men, and a navy second in size only to that of Great Britain, he said.

"A navy is an appropriate instrument of defense for a republic," he said. "An imperial nation never conquers with a navy, but with an army. The fleet is only an auxiliary."

Declaring his faith in the Monroe Doctrine, the ex-President said it ought to be upheld with force if necessary, and that a revocation of the principle would be a practical invitation to covetous European powers to cross the ocean.

"We own a great deal that other nations would like to have, and unless we would make it uncomfortable for them if they tried to take it we owe them the Christian duty to remove the temptation," he said.

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(Published by order of the Administration)
June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.36	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03 Mond. & Thursd.	15.53
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102 Sund. & Wed.	Mail 2 Fridays				Mail 1	Mail 101
9.35 Mond. & Thursd.	2.30	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	23.40	19.27
4.45	19.10		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	7.10	1.25
4.55	19.20	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	6.50 Thursd.	1.10 Mond. & Saturd.
5.03	19.30		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	6.40	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3					Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30		0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40		71	arr. Tientsin Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00			dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30		78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.28
15.12	19.38		149	dep. Techow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41			arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7			221				8
7.30	23.01			dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28		266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49		319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		378	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55			dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.40	10.02
17.46	9.03		421	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9							10
6.00	9.23			dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		528	arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28			dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07		641	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.29		662	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Hsuking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.00
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line

8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng	arr. 8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	8.58	arr. Tsochuang	dep. 7.00	13.30

Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, June, 1916. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang ..... arr. / dep.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.18	5.46	Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.19
		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50			7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.35
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah ..... arr. / dep.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.08	6.37
Ka Shing ..... arr. / dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29				9.32	11.01	1.50	4.03	6.47
Yeh Zah ..... arr. / dep.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing ..... arr. / dep.		10 09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.23
	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58			7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang ..... arr. / dep.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24			10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.28	6.07	6.39	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Shang Hsu .. arr. / dep.	7.53	10.22	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48	Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	9.19				5.33	
	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50		9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.15
Hangchow ..... arr / dep.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00	Kon Shang Hsu .. arr. / dep.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.25
	8.21				3.50			9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15		Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.	STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.20	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00	Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..	..	..	..
Maanjan	8.03		9.31	10.50	1.35	4.15	6.00	A.M.	NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.55	1.20		3.50	11.00
Kunshan	8.53		10.22	11.32		4.54	7.00	0.55									A.M.
SOOCHOW ..arr. / dep.	9.40		11.04	12.42	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00	CHINKIANG.. ..arr. / dep.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.09	0.46
	9.55		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10		9.07			10.39	2.47		5.20	1.00
WUSIH .. ..arr. / dep.	10.40		12.56		3.37	7.03		2.09	TANYANG .. ..arr. / dep.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.59	
	10.50		1.05		3.57	7.08		2.19		9.49			11.37	3.31		6.53	
CHANGCHOW ..arr. / dep.	11.40		2.05		4.18	8.07		3.14	CHANGCHOW ..arr. / dep.	10.47			12.45	4.29		8.09	1.03
	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24		10.57		7.15	1.05	4.38			1.16
TANYANG .. ..arr. / dep.	12.45	8.00	3.10		5.18				WUSIH .. ..arr. / dep.	11.48			2.19	5.59			4.11
	12.55	8.09	3.22		5.31					11.58			2.34	6.09			4.21
CHINKIANG ..arr. / dep.	1.25	8.55	4.16		6.41			5.14	SOOCHOW .. ..arr. / dep.	12.47			3.38	3.42	5.54		6.14
	1.33	9.05	4.36		6.51			5.24		12.57	7.15		3.42	3.52	6.04	2.09	6.24
NANKING .. ..arr.	3.00	11.00	6.10		7.00			7.00	Kunshan	.. ..	1.41	8.55	4.50			2.35	
									Nanzing	.. ..	2.03	9.25	5.10			6.09	8.41
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.55	SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.59	5.05	12.10	6.27	7.35	6.38		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	21	23	25	27	29	41	43	45		22	24	26	28	40	42	44	46
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	9.20	10.45	12.20	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.20	SHANGHAI NORTH .....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.35	14.00	15.20	17.25	19.45
KIANGWAN	7.37	9.47	11.12	12.57	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57	KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.50	14.31	15.51	17.56	19.56
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.56	9.56	11.30	13.15	15.35	16.45	18.45	22.05	WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	13.50	14.50	16.05	18.00	20.20

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

Favored with instructions from the concerned will sell within the premises

43 Boone Road

ON

Monday next, 31st July

at 10 a.m.

The whole of the good

Household Furniture and Sundries

Contained therein, Comprising Hall, Dining-room, 5 Bedrooms, Kitchen, Bathroom Requisites including

Hat and Umbrella Stands, Pictures, Mattings, Carpets, Flower Stands, Teapoys, Electric Lamps, Curtains, Japanese Vases, Side Boards, Cellarettes, Dining Tables, Dining-room Chairs, Double and Single Bedsteads, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Toilet Sets, Wardrobes, Dinner Services, E. P. Ware, Glass Ware, Crockery, Etc., Etc. Kitchen Utensils, Cooking stoves, Etc., Etc.

On View Sunday when Catalogues will be on the premises

"THE EUROPEAN WAR"

By Bill Smith

Special Correspondent

Now being Published for free distribution on August 1st.

Early Application Requested

Address:

"Bill Smith"

Author,

c/o Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

SHANGHAI

ROUND TRIP TOUR

THE Glen Line M. S. "Glengyle" will leave about August 2nd for Yokohama, Vladivostock and return to Shanghai. For passage and further particulars apply to

H. M. TIBBEY,

Agent, Glen Line Agency,

Tel. 258. 5 Canton Road.

10530 A 1

Honigsberg's

"The Up-to-date Garage"

have now installed on the premises a special department for making Cushion Covers, Tops, and Drivers' Uniforms.

Estimates and Advice Free

Electric Irons

The Electric Iron is Superior to all Others in

Cleanliness
Convenience
Cheapness

A Trial will Demonstrate Its Many Advantages.

Electric Irons of various types are now kept in stock by local electric contractors.

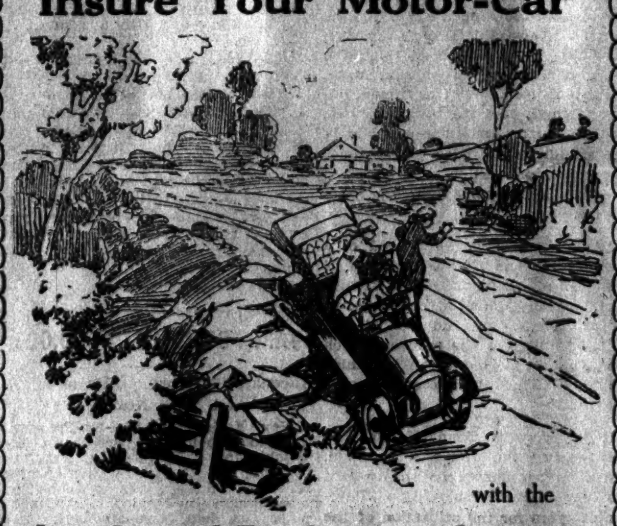
For further particulars etc., apply to the

Municipal Electricity Department

Showrooms:—471-2, Nanking Road and A 1297 Broadway

Tel. No. 2660. Tel. No. 340.

Insure Your Motor-Car



with the

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

8b Kiukiang Road: Tel. 70

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

It is Much Cooler At Woosung

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway issue cheap return tickets available on the 17.25 train from Shanghai North to Woosung Forts for return the same evening, or available by any train on Saturdays and Sundays.

First class $1.00

Second class... 0.50

On and from August 1st, an additional train will leave Shanghai North at 19.00 hours for Woosung Forts, returning at 19.40. Last train leaves Woosung Forts at 21.30 hours.

There is good Hotel accommodation at Woosung Forts under foreign supervision.

10498

The Shanghai Dock & Engineering Company, Limited.

THE 10th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd., will be held at the Head Office, No. 26 Broadway, Hongkew, on Friday, 28th July, 1916, at 5 o'clock p.m. when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended April 30, 1916, will be presented.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from July 20th to July 28th, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAS. H. OSBORNE,

Secretary.

Shanghai, 15th July, 1916.

10439

For Vladivostock Direct

THE S.S. "Takeshima Maru" will commence loading on Tuesday the 1st August; and will be despatched on Friday morning the 4th August.

For freight and space, apply to

MOLLER & COMPANY,

Agents.

No. 1 The Bund.

10538 J 29

The Comparative Law School of China,

Law Department of Soochow University.

Entrance examinations for fall term, September twelfth to thirteenth. Opening day September fourteenth.

For further information, write The Dean, 20 Quinsan Road, Shanghai.

10259

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Register of Shares of the Corporation, at this Branch, will be closed from the 31st July to the 12th August, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

A. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1916.

10493 A 12

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED by gentleman, Russian lessons. Apply to Box 114, THE CHINA PRESS.

10535 A 2

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.

Telephone 3482 3408

8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

Two very nice large rooms, with bathroom attached, and one nice small room, all facing South. All comforts. Moderate terms.

10070

TO LET, near Bund, in first-class boarding house, one large airy well-furnished bedroom; excellent board. Also one smaller; airy and comfortable-room. Lift and 'phone. Americans preferred. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 100, THE CHINA PRESS.

10510 J 25 28 30

TO LET, comfortable furnished bedroom, with verandah and bathroom attached; also furnished attic with bathroom. Apply 57 Range Road.

10519 J 60

HOUSES TO LET

105 Avenue du Roi Albert, detached residence, five large rooms, sewing room, tiled bathrooms, kitchen and servants' quarters, tennis, etc. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

10518

HOUSES TO LET, *46, Rue Massenet*, near French Park, 6 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 tiled bathrooms, porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, 4 servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc. *101, Aue du Roi Albert*, 5 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, garden and tennis. China Realty Co., Ltd.

10495

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, stenographer and typist (lady). Only those of practical experience need apply; state salary expected. Apply to Box 116, THE CHINA PRESS.

10541 J 28

WANTED: A competent man (foreigner), with executive ability, to establish and manage branch for an export firm. Applicants please give previous experience, references, salary expected, etc. Replies confidential. Apply to Box 110, THE CHINA PRESS.

10529 J 28

WANTED, experienced teacher of English (American nationality preferred) by a Government college. Apply P. W. Kuo, 4 Paotung Road, Shanghai.

10521 A 6

SITUATIONS WANTED

AN ARCHITECTURAL draftsman (Chinese), with many years' experience, desires position. Apply to Box 117, THE CHINA PRESS.

10542 J 29

POSITION WANTED, by young Chinese, as interpreter or office assistant, who has a fair knowledge of English, bookkeeping, typewriting and general office routine, with good references. Salary moderate. Apply to Box 113, THE CHINA PRESS.

10534 J 29

WANTED, management hotel, manager late Oriental Hotel, Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia. Address Edward Baker, c/o Macdonald & Co., Marine Superintendent, York Buildings, Hongkong.

10501 J 29

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, residence containing not less than eight large rooms, by German family. Apply to Box 118, THE CHINA PRESS.

10543

ENGLISH LADY would like to take over small furnished house or flat, 3 or 4 rooms, facing south. Must be nicely furnished, in Western, French or Central districts; moderate rental. Would take for two years or more, if necessary. No children. Apply to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS.

10514 J 28

FINANCIAL

RELIABLE applicant wants loan of $500 immediately. Willing and able to repay 12 monthly instalments of $50. Apply to Box 105, THE CHINA PRESS.

10520 J 29

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

10377 J 31

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns, 18a and 18b Kiangse Road, vacant end of December. Apply to the China Land & Finance Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road.

10256

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Motor-car, Cadillac, limousine, 4-cylinder, in first-class condition, 4000 taels. Apply to Box 119, THE CHINA PRESS.

10545 J 30

WANTED, one strong glass ornamental aquarium; large size, with rockery, &c. Apply to Box 111, THE CHINA PRESS.

10531 J 28

FOR SALE, Hupmobile touring-car, 1916 model, Tls. 2000. Apply to Box 91, THE CHINA PRESS.

10493

FOR SALE: Pekingese pups, cheap. Good breed. Apply 7 Dent Road.

10536 J 28

FOR SALE, Ice chests, large and medium, new, at low price. H. Konig, 25 Gordon Road.

10523 J 28

FOR SALE: One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motor-cycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

10378 T. F.

The Auto Castle

228, Avenue Joffre

Tel. W412

REPAIRS

Strict and prompt attention to Repairing, under European supervision

MOTOR-CARS

New and Second - hand Motor Cars for sale at low prices

The Star Garage Co.

125 Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai

(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

6724

$4.00 PER HOUR

WEST 1090.

ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

THE BUSINESS OF

N. Lazarus & Co.

Opticians

566 NANKING ROAD

Is now under the management of

Mr. H. TOBIAS

F. S. M. C. (Eng.) who holds the Diploma for optics of the Worshipful Co. of Spectacle Makers, London, the Late Professor Sylvanus Thompson being the chief examiner for the above Diploma.